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ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Yugoslavia Proclaims Peter II

France Captures Slayer's Aids

U. S. Agents Trail Kidnapers

Marconi Sees Machine Advance

Pan-Am University Will Open

Trusts and Monopolies Beware

YUGOSLAVIA hears its two houses of Parliament proclaim the 11-year-old Crown Prince as King Peter II. Each member solemnly takes oath to support the new monarch and the Constitution. Prince Paul, a shy scholar named as head of the regency in the will of his cousin, King Alexander, draws cheers by the brevity and sincerity of his speech accepting grave responsibility he did not seek. Before him are representatives of the several elements of the South Slavs which he, like King Alexander, pledges himself to strive to bring into deeper physical and spiritual union. In parts of Yugoslavia reports circulate that the assassination was inspired in Italy and anti-Italian demonstrations are quelled by police. But the country's eyes turn to Paris. There a confused lad meets his bereaved mother—Yesterday a happy schoolboy, today he is King Peter II.

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If France's police capture two men and pursue three others they believe were associates of Petrus Kalemen, slayer of the King and Foreign Minister Louis Barthou. Evidence increases that the killing was the work of a political terrorist band, but whether of Croats or Macedonians or others is not yet clear. French public opinion, criticizing the police for laxity in affording protection at Marseilles, may force the Minister of the Interior or the entire Cabinet to resign. Queen Marie of Yugoslavia is smuggled from a train to the Yugoslav Legation while Madame Lebrun, wife of the President, heavily veiled, rides through the streets with him as though she were the Queen. France is torn by bitter emotions—Added to the sense of its own loss is self-condemnation at seeming carelessness for the safety of a friend.

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If Louisville, Ky., sees Mrs. Berry Stoll, wife of a wealthy oil operator, kidnaped and held for $50,000 ransom. This occurs as Governor Lehman of New York grants Bruno Hauptmann to New Jersey for trial for the Lindbergh kidnaping. The Department of Justice, which rushes men to Louisville, has handled 29 cases under the "Lindbergh law" and only three remain unsolved—Kidnaping in the United States, the crime world is learning, does not, cannot pay.

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If Italy hears Guglielmo Marconi declare humanity cannot renounce machinery without walking backward on civilization's march. But, he tells the Italian Association for the Advancement of Science, scientific research must develop agriculture and create new industries and new motives to work. The machine has blessed man at each upward step, but sometimes it gets out of hand. It is discipline of the machine that is needed—It must serve men and not take away the joy of work.

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If Americans take stock of the financial status of the nation. Some are optimistic, some alarmed. There are loud calls to halt the flood of federal spending and to balance the budget. President Roosevelt foresaw the budget balancing in 1935-36, as H. B. Elliston points out in today's Monitor; but with 17,000,000 persons on federal relief how is this to be? About $6,500,000,000 has been spent to prime the nation's business pump—Business leaders who believe the priming is not yet a fact have some illuminating ideas.

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If The Spanish-American University is soon to open its doors at San Diego, Calif. Its purpose is to promote inter-American cordiality and encourage commercial relations of vast importance among the 21 nations of the Western Hemisphere. Gen. Pascual Ortiz Rubio, former President of Mexico, will probably be elected to head the university by a board of patrons of citizens of Mexico, Honduras, Cuba and the United States. It is hoped to institute courses in the history, language and civilization of Spanish-speaking countries in many American universities. To know is to understand—And understanding bases friendship, security and trade.

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If American financial organizations with large capital face drives for their regulation. The Senate Banking Committee reports that it finds the investment trust has degenerated into a convenient medium of dominant persons with ulterior motives, while the holding company has become largely a security selling scheme. The cure, says the committee, may lie in putting such companies under federal charters. Meanwhile, Senator William E. Borah of Idaho declares both major political parties refuse to grapple with monopolies that yield them large campaign funds—The Senator becomes a people's champion who would force parties to fulfill their anti-monopoly pledges.

Strike Blazes New Fish Trails

Boston Port Cries for New Deal

Goodwin Banner at Masthead

Today in Greater Boston

All the News That's Important, and Some That Isn't

Strike

Someone Gains

It is an ill wind that blows no good, even to fishermen. Thus today the town of Gloucester and a large number of small Italian shipowners found the Boston fish strike, now running into its fourth day, a bonanza.

As paralysis gripped the Fish Pier golden days came to Gloucester. Into this historic fishing town sailed a large section of the fishing fleet. Here their catch was quickly unloaded without molestation by pickets; here fish pier dealers pointed out 500 welfare recipients gayly working at new-found jobs.

To many Italian fishermen, the strike is a gala event, for they are ununionized, unaffected therefore by the strike. The adversity of the event passes them over, but pouring into their coffers are the harvests of higher prices.

But a deadlock looms between the Sea Food Workers Union and the shipowners in Boston. Here it is a drama of claims and counterclaims.

Asserts strike leader Mr. George Perry, president of the union: The strike is seriously crippling the industry, nearly two-thirds of the fish fleet is tied up, expert fillet cutters have been offered $4 an hour to return to work, but none has accepted the offer.

Assert the dealers: The industry is unimpaired; 150 have been hired to take the place of strikers; present workers are rapidly becoming experienced despite the claim it takes a year to learn the trade; the strikers had better hurry back onto the job or they will find them filled.

Twenty-five fishing vessels docked at the Fish Pier today, creaked with 720,000 pounds of fish in their hold; the catch found an immediate market.

Fishermen have been pulled off their boats by pickets as fast as they made port, owners rushed men into the breach, paid as high as $16 a day for these workers.

All indications are that it will be a long strike.

Strangely enough, all the demands of four of the five striking unions have been met. Mr. Perry said only the demands of his union have been denied. As all the five unions are members of the joint council the other four are striking in sympathy.

Politics

There to Stay

For several weeks the Massachusetts political observers have been listening at Mr. Frank A Goodwin's keyhole, wondering if the enigmatic Frank was to withdraw as an independent candidate for Governor in the Nov. 6 election. Today Mr. Goodwin flatly announced he will sit tight, will not upset the political balance. Continuance of Mr. Goodwin in the race is interpreted as an advantage to Mr. James M. Curley, since Mr. Good-

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Work Dodgers On Relief Few, Survey Proves

Danger of Great Army of Dole-Seekers Remote in Massachusetts

Some Abuses Cited

Difficulties Reported by Householders in Getting Persons for Odd Jobs

Widespread reports that persons have refused to leave the relief rolls when jobs were offered to them were described as isolated instances by state and federal relief offices in Massachusetts today.

"While sporadic cases have been reported," said Mr. Bernard F. McElligott, assistant ERA director, "we take the position that there is not enough incentive from the ERA wage rates to hold workers here for long. Last week our average pay check was only $13.10."

The National Reemployment Service and the Massachusetts Employment Office took a similar position. Single instances had been found by their agents, they said this morning, where individuals bluntly preferred to stay on relief for the present, rather than go back to work. But these cases had not piled up sufficiently to establish a dangerous trend.

As soon as private employment picks up substantially, it was agreed the current fear of a vast permanent army of "dole loafers" will be allayed. Work relief, according to Secretary Harold L. Ickes's plans, will be gradually substituted for all direct relief for able persons. The relief wages will be sufficiently small compared to private employment, so that only the legitimately unemployed will be willing to remain.

Cases of relief grafting reported at this time, it was concluded, are therefore only the inevitable and relatively unimportant by-products of organizing a vast relief system. As the system is perfected, they are expected to disappear.

An eventual solution to the chronic relief applicant was suggested by both the ERA and the Federal Reemployment Service, in the form of permanent organization toward which they are working today.

By means of coöperation between relief and employment officials, no man will be given a relief job until he has satisfactorily proved that no jobs are open to him. A man will not be required to take a job far lower in the economic scale than he has had, they said, but if the employment services have a position open reasonably near his field of work, he must accept.

Full Check-Up Started

Meanwhile, the Welfare Department of Boston has begun the first comprehensive check-up on the honesty and legitimacy of its relief applications that has been undertaken in the State. Mr John C. L. Dowling, director, issued orders that all the 29,000 applicants be reregistered.

Every applicant, with the wife as well as the husband, will be required to swear to the truth of his statement of need. Prosecution, said Mr. Dowling, can then be instituted

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Joint Action by Western Powers Needed to Prevent Balkan Fires

France and Britain May Have to Move Promptly, Wickham Steed Says, Recalling Fatal Delay in 1914

Austrian Autonomy and Italian Attitude Important to Problem

By Wickham Steed

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 11—It would be presumptuous to dogmatize upon the political consequences of the assassination of King Alexander or even to forecast the probable turn of events. The origin and motives of the assassin are not yet fully ascertained, and upon them much may depend.

If he was a Croat political fanatic, belonging to the group of conspirators which the Hungarian Government has long allowed—some say encouraged—to operate from Hungarian territory, north of the Yugoslav border, one set of animosities may be inflamed. If as other reports suggest, he belongs to the Macedonian committee which is responsible for many murders, passions may grow hot in the Balkans.

Busy Propagandist

The truth is that propagandist organizations of several states, including Italy, Hungary and National Socialist Germany, have been working against King Alexander's Government and Yugoslav unity for months and years past. Now he has been stricken down at the moment when endeavoring to help France lessen the tension between Italo-Yugoslav relations. However steadfastly others may seek to carry on this work, the tragic fact remains that notwithstanding his political shortcomings Alexander is irreplaceable.

Comparisons between this outrage and the killing of the Austro-Hungarian heir-apparent at Sarajevo, June 28, 1914, are naturally being drawn. While there is no true parallel, the present position holds a lurking danger not unlike that which plunged Europe into war 20 years ago. The Austrian Archduke was so disliked that his death was almost welcomed by wide circles in the old Hapsburg monarchy. Yet those same circles used it as a pretext for an attempt to solve the Yugoslav problem by force, in favor of the Hapsburgs and Germany.

Powers Must Speak

Prompt intimation by the western powers, especially Great Britain, that they would not countenance war on such a pretext might then have averted the catastrophe. It is important today that France and Britain should take things in hand and leave no time for the development of intrigues that may otherwise bring on a conflagration.

As when King Alexander started on his fatal journey, the key to the European position lies in the relations between Rome and Belgrade. If under French auspices and with British moral support Italy and Yugoslavia can be persuaded to agree, the thorny problem of Austria will be shorn of its most poisonous prickles. Ardently though Chancellor Hitler desires to incorporate Austria in Germany by force or guile, he would not dare to challenge the united front of France, Italy, Yugoslavia and the Little Entente. But a continuance of the discord would leave openings which Herr Franz von Papen, Herr Hitler's minister at Vienna, Hungarian revisionists and perhaps some Austrian reactionaries would not hesitate to utilize.

Duce Fears War

Premier Mussolini—who talks war yet fears it—might then be compelled to choose between military intervention and a compromise with Herr Hitler at the expense of Austrian independence. He might prefer compromise—and put European peace in jeopardy.

Events will need very careful watching. No acute peril may arise in the immediate future, although if matters are allowed to drift, the danger may appear when too late to avert it.

Nor are the risks of drift confined to Central Europe. They exist equally in France. Should M. Louis Barthou's death entail a French domestic crisis, every tendency to fish in the troubled waters would be encouraged.

Under the stress of the economic crisis in Germany, Herr Hitler might be tempted to engage in adventures which he would otherwise shun.

The moment, therefore, is full of anxiety. I can venture no prediction. But, judging by the experience of 1914, I trust that western governments and peoples may understand the urgency of making a prompt, firm stand for peace.

Wide World

Prince Paul of Yugoslavia

King Alexander's Cousin Named as Head of Regency Council to Rule Nation for Young King Peter II

New King Proclaimed

Yugoslavia's Parliament meets to proclaim Crown Prince Peter King of Yugoslavia; officials swear allegiance to new monarch; Council of Regents takes office.

French police arrest two suspected of being accomplices of Petrus Kalemen, assassin of King Alexander and M. Barthou.

Rome moves to hurry the new pact with France and gives assurance to Yugoslavia of its friendliest interest and sympathy.

And every effort is being made to prevent a flaring-up of racial passions in the Balkans.

The great powers are expected to make it clear to all that there is to be no bloodshed.

Federal Plans Under Way On Fiscal Policy

President, Morgenthau and Bell Discuss Budget Behind Closed Doors

Other Advisers Help

Indications Are for Increase Both in Taxation and in National Borrowing

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11—America's fiscal policy for the coming year is now being formulated behind closed doors. Conferences on the budget for 1935-6 between the President, Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of Treasury, Mr. Daniel W. Bell, acting director of the budget, and various expert assistants have begun and will be continued regularly until Congress reassembles.

Behind these conferences and the routine presentation of annual estimates of departments and divisions to the budget director, other conferences are under way between the President and his most intimate advisers, on which the broad questions of national fiscal policy will be settled.

At a press conference today Mr. Morgenthau announced that the Treasury would probably have no formal statement as to the forthcoming budget until it is actually presented to Congress.

Signs That All May Read

On the other hand, although the official attitude is one of reticence, various indications are already available as to the course which the Administration plans to pursue, notably the speech just delivered by Mr. Donald R. Richberg, director of the Industrial Emergency Committee and key man of the Administration, at Chicago, Tuesday, before the Rotary Club.

By one of those singular coincidences which sometimes occur at the capital, neither the President nor Mr. Morgenthau has officially read Mr. Richberg's speech. Mr. Roosevelt at a press conference yesterday, with a twinkle in his eye, declined to comment on the Richberg statement and, to shut off all conversation, announced that he had not even yet perused the document.

Mr. Morgenthau today found it advisable to adopt the same smiling attitude. Perhaps, he commented, he would be able to get to the speech "over the week-end."

Actually, of course, nobody doubts that the Richberg comment was inspired. He stated that an early balancing of the budget was "desirable and necessary" but added that demands for immediate drastic curtailment of federal expenses were the product either of ignorance or demagogism. Instead of blanket complaints about the expense of Federal Government he demanded specific criticism.

More Complex Than Ever

"The only honest way to criticize administration policies in this regard," he said, "is not by a blanket complaint, but by specific proposals, whereby the critic will himself assume the responsibility for advocating either not meeting emergency relief demands or increasing taxation, or increasing government loans."

Formulation of the budget is a complicated business made more complex this year by tremendous demands on the Treasury from relief work and new-deal legislation, and by division of the budget into so-called "regular" and "emergency" categories.

For the "regular budget" the normal cost of operating the Government is segregated, and heads of departments are now appearing one by one before Mr. Bell to state financial needs. These estimates will be studied, revised and finally presented to Congress for further revision by House and Senate.

It is the "emergency budget" that really causes the trouble. In a speech Aug. 28, Mr. Morgenthau estimated the cost of the New Deal thus far at $5C0,000,000.

Shall this cost be continued? That, in essence, is what Mr. Roosevelt and his advisers are deciding today. Most speculation in Washington turns on the supposition that it will be continued.

Where is Money Coming From?

But this leads into a new field. Where is the money coming from to pay this enormous expenditure? The answer to that will be revealed when the report of a committee of experts under Mr. Roswell Magill, chief tax expert of the Treasury, is published.

This group has been hard at work for months—Mr. Morgenthau today said its report would be soon available, perhaps in a week. The report will consider the sources of possible new revenue, and everybody agrees that taxes will have to be increased a good deal this year.

The budget can be balanced by reducing costs or by increasing taxes: The prospect is that a compromise will be worked out in which the budget is brought closer to balance than heretofore without balancing, expenses will be somewhat ancing, expreses will be somewhat reduced without being brought back to normal and taxes will be somewhat raised.

[H. B. Elliston, Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, makes an exhaustive study of the budgetary position of the United States. How it affects business, and what it means to the average citizen and taxpayer, is treated simply, clearly, authoritatively. Page 4.]

Italians Push Campaign To Benefit Jobless

Fascist Program Forwarded by Syndicates Through Local Groups

Special from Monitor Bureau

ROME—Practical proposals for reducing unemployment have been advanced by the National Confederation of Fascist Industrial Syndicates in a seven-point program, which is already being enforced by the local Fascist syndicates in various parts of Italy.

Rotation of labor, abolition of overtime, reduction of working hours, increased "discipline" piecework, and restriction in the employment of women and children—form the salient features of this program, which marks the opening of an intensified campaign undertaken by the Fascist Government to alleviate unemployment.

Although the National Confederation of Industrial Syndicates represents only labor in industry and safeguards the interests of the working classes, no opposition to this program has come from the employers who, on the contrary, have expressed a desire to coöperate with the workers to insure the success of the plan sponsored by their confederation.

The Fascist Government has already adopted several measures to cut down unemployment, such as compulsory insurance of workers, extensive public works, formation of employment agencies, and facilities for internal migration.

Local Fascist leaders have been instructed from Rome to illustrate in their respective centers the idea underlying the whole Fascist labor policy, namely that national interests have a far greater importance than the limited interests of one category of workers or of employers.

The proposals of the Confederation represent only one phase of the national program, that pertaining especially to the Corporate State as distinct from governmental action. In the latter field the Confederation has also petitioned the Government to pass laws limiting the employment of women and children and reforming the practices of employment agencies. The former request appears to have widespread support.

This program appears to have been formulated by the Confederation, so that it may constitute the first important work to be undertaken by the new corporations when they will begin to function in November.

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Things Present

William Dana Orcutt continues his "Celebrities Off Parade" today with an intimate sketch of Gen. Leonard Wood. Editorial Page.

Odell Shepard has taken a journey, leaving the hand-clapping waves of his Connecticut shores, and arriving out where the league-long rollers of the Pacific thunder. What he says about "My Country, Tis of Thee" is worth reading.

A recent letter from a boy in Japan to the Mail Bag mentioned his meeting a young American lawyer. In due course the young American saw the letter; and he replies today. Young Folks Page.

And Things to Come

Friday brings the Women's Activities Page, the ninth article in the "Preventing the Cause of Crime" series, and a Monitor Camera Club layout from the Far North.

Fair Competition Code for World Urged by Butler

Geneva Director Speaks at San Francisco—Unions Back Green's Policy

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11 (AP)—Establishment of an international code of fair competition is necessary to bring about world industrial recovery, Dr. Harold B. Butler of Geneva, director of the International Labor Office, told the American Federation of Labor convention here today.

An effort is being made to set up such a code by increasing wages, reducing hours and improving working conditions throughout the world, Dr. Butler said. The I. L. O., to which 45 countries including the United States belong, is sponsoring the move.

Describing the NRA as "a great concerted effort to readjust the economic life of the American people to the new conditions of the post-war age," Dr. Butler stated:

Coöperative Effort Needed

"You are tackling the fundamental problem boldly and directly. But every nation has to solve the same problem. Its setting may vary with local conditions, but . . . in the last analysis it is a . . . world program.

"It involves the whole question of trade between nations, of fair competition between nations. . . .

"It involves not only an effort by each nation to attain in new eco-

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Price Fixing Seen to Exist In Some Form or Another In 335 Out of 500 Codes

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11—How far has price-fixing actually gone?

The controversy which has been raging for several months past over the price-control structure as recognized and legalized under the NRA makes it pertinent to examine and determine its exact nature.

How far does the Government fix prices under the NRA? How far are industry and business permitted to fix their own prices and how far does this interfere with the free play of competition? The answers to these and similar questions should be well understood before deciding whether the NRA should be forced to amputate its price-control structure or whether the system should be protected against attack.

An examination of all the codes and supplemental codes approved up to a few days ago reveals, first of all, that price control of some form or other exists in the great majority. Actually, in 335-500 codes and in 122-140 supplements there is some provision made for fixing minimum prices.

Must Prove Charges

By far the most general type of price-fixing is that known as "individual cost." Provisions of this kind, which forbid selling below individual cost without attempting to fix that cost, are found in 238 codes and 41 supplements.

But it is not this type of price-fixing which has aroused the greatest opposition. While general, its effect is not believed to be extensive. Such provisions usually fail to specify standard accounting methods whereby individual costs may be determined on a uniform basis. The average merchant does not make a general practice of selling below his own costs. He couldn't and stay in business. Charges of violating such provisions must originate with competitors and must be proved before a code authority board.

Similarly noncontroversial are general prohibitions against "destructive price-cutting." But when an effort is made to enforce this by specifying "lowest reasonable cost" whenever a price-cutting "emergency" develops, the controversial field is entered.

One Source of Complaint

In 65 codes and in 77 supplemental codes there are various devices for fixing and enforcing "lowest reasonable cost" prices whenever the code authority finds an emergency to exist. Much of the opposition to NRA price-fixing has developed from such provisions.

But no matter how flagrant and objectionable the "emergency" system may have become in some industries or regions it is not actual price-fixing in the literal sense. That is to be found in only two groups of industries, small in number but large in size and national importance.

Genuine price-fixing, i. e. where rates are fixed absolutely by some authority, exists in the following industries: petroleum, bituminous coal, banking (service charges), domestic freight forwarding, inland water carrier and wood cased lead pencil.

Public Approval Of Coming Movies Forecast by Hays

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 11—A forward look into the films the motion picture industry will provide for audiences in the coming season reveals a high level of entertainment and a promise of hearty public approval, Mr. Will H. Hays, president of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, told the board of directors of the organization at its regular quarterly meeting today.

Of 279 feature productions which will be released, exclusive of "westerns" and others not yet titled, 7 per cent are historical and biographical and more than 12 per cent musical shows with the works of Victor Herbert, Franz Lehar and other standard light composers heading the list, Mr. Hays said.

One of the notable trends in the new pictures is "a very large increase in the number of films to be made from the great classics of literature and the stage and from books that have won a place in the hearts of millions of readers," Mr. Hays added.

"In this healthy period of discussion of the screen, we have proposed to say it with pictures," he continued. "That policy commends itself through results to date.

"We have done more than substantially strengthen safeguards for production code observance. The present trend in pictures is setting a rather high mark and public support responds encouragingly. This support is of the utmost importance.

"We will continue to welcome all criticism and to safeguard code observance, properly treating strong dramatic themes and remembering that entertainment is in itself a vital, necessary purpose."

Included in the categories of 1934-35 film programs are 22 comedies, 24 detective and mystery films, 16 adventure and six aviation pictures, Mr. Hays said.

Roosevelt Turns Back Los Angeles Legacy

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 11 (AP)—President Roosevelt, who was left $1000 in the will of Leon Grant McBurney of San Pedro has assigned his interest in the estate to Mr. McBurney's children, superior court records disclosed yesterday.

The will also bequeathed $1000 to Joseph Stalin, of Soviet Russia, with the statement "I owe him more."

Europe's Crime Prevention Plans Clash

France Benefits by Many Years of Private Agencies' Work, Which Leaves Youth Free but Amid Doubtful Surroundings—State Camps and Semi-military Youth Groups of Dictatorships Appear to Lead

Bad Home Conditions, as Elsewhere, Are Leading Causes of Crime

Three challenging facts—the increase of crime, the futile expenditure of billions, and the growing opinion that something must be done to prevent the causes of crime—led THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *to survey these conditions in the United States, Canada and Europe. The eighth of 18 articles follows.*

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

GENEVA—Democratic countries of Europe seem mostly to be lagging behind neighboring dictatorships in state organization of crime prevention.

Admittedly, there are deep political issues involved. On the one hand it seems as if one system allows youth to have its freedom, but often amid poverty, slumdom, unemployment and evil influences. On the other hand the system of state labor camps and juvenile organizations appears to keep young people busy and adequately fed, and to encourage citizenship and beneficial use of leisure, though it also imposes restrictions on liberty and is often involved in strong political propaganda.

Naturally, the question arises as to the comparative merits of the two systems. Examination of the facts of the situation shows that in France, for example, private initiative has so far led the way in crime prevention work, with the Government looking on from a back seat.

France is, in fact, now reaping the benefit of a generation of crime prevention work done by private individuals and unofficial organizations. Figures give a faint but striking indication of the results obtained from efforts to aid and reclaim, instead of merely punishing, errant French youths.

In 1875—the year before crime prevention was started—there were on a given date 10,070 children between the ages of 13-16 in prison and penitential institutions in France. Last year there were only 1250—although the age limit for minors had been extended to 18. The total number of juveniles brought before the courts has also radically decreased.

Furthermore, the number of crimes committed in France (the term "crime" in French referring to capital crimes) is now hardly more than half what it was before the World War. Minor crimes, however, have increased.

Despite this striking success, there is a widespread opinion that crime prevention work in France has now virtually reached its limits of usefulness when in fact it is only at the threshold of potential service to the state and nation. The Government, which so far has taken practically no direct part in the work but left it to private initiative and charity, must now intervene actively if the full possibilities of the preventive method are to be realized, authorities hold.

This has been the opinion of many child welfare workers for some time, and a campaign to convince the public and politicians has been begun. Beyond according a few relatively small subsidies and fiscal privileges, however, the state has not responded. Yet it is clearly recognized that the Government would profit by such intervention. The state prisons and courts cost the national budget something like $25,000,000, without counting the heavy burden of expense that falls on cities and departments, for which no statistics are available, or the loss to citizens through crime itself.

"In our country, the generosity, the spontaneity, the wealth of good will of private initiative more than atone for the inertia and irresponsiveness of official organizations," states a report read at the national congress of French Patronage Societies last year. It is these Patronage Societies that carry on almost all the crime prevention work done in France. The National Union of Patronage Societies groups

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Gold Theorist Visits President

House Repairing Rises 50 P. C.

Federal Cattle Buying to End

Housing Developments and Slum Clearance Planned After Emergency—Ohio Senator Reports Possible Inflation—Tree Belt Survey Started

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11—In a day of busy and important routine, the publicity high note was the return of Prof. George F. Warren, Cornell farm professor and dollar manager, to the White House where he partook of one of the Roosevelt tray luncheons. That his reappearance here presages more money experimenting is a dubious prediction. But Administration members seemed pleased at the boosting effects on the markets of yesterday's price raising statements, and what the future holds in currency policy was again the subject of eager speculation.

Otherwise, today's high lights included a 50 per cent increase in housing activity, the end of the drought cattle purchase plan, beginning of surveys on the location of the proposed tree-shelter belt up and down the United States, withdrawal of the Federal Government from the Lindbergh case.

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Prof. Warren Turns Up: Just when most commentators had been writing that the Roosevelt dollar policy was now in orthodox channels, that experiments with manipulated gold content were things of the past, that Professors Warren and Rogers were forgotten, who should turn up at the White House for luncheon today but Prof. George F. Warren, the Cornell farm economist and monetary theorist.

That this unusual event presages a revival of the gold-buying experiment is doubted in Washington. President Roosevelt has been represented as disappointed with the results of the venturesome project which he pushed from last October through the first of the year. But he is still glad to talk with Professor Warren, and various other supporters of the Committee for the Nation—which sponsored Dr. Wirt as well as Professor Warren—have made their peace with the White House.

Observers would be surprised if any violent monetary experiments are in the offing—but they have been surprised before in the history of the Administration. Somewhat to confirm the inflationary rumors, Senator Robert J. Bulkley (D) Ohio, left President Roosevelt's study after half an hour's talk with the remark that he saw a possibility of a further devaluation of the gold content of the dollar to raise price levels."

"This possibility of devaluation cannot be dismissed," the Senator said. "I don't believe we need brakes on price levels yet."

* * *

Recovery Note: The Federal Housing Administration takes pride in reporting a 50 per cent increase in alterations, additions and repairs in 528 cities throughout the country for September of this year as compared to September of a year ago. In fact it is particularly pleased to make this announcement because this seems to be the only respect in which its efforts to stimulate construction activity have succeeded.

For it is forced to admit that while more people were altering and repairing their houses this September than last, the number of new houses shows a loss of 22 per cent this September, as compared to last.

* * *

AAA Cattle Purchases: An early end to the AAA cattle purchasing program is indicated with the allocation of final buying allotments to 11 states. Approximately 647,000 more head of cattle will be purchased in the drought states where fodder shortage is still acute. This will bring the total purchased as a direct result of the drought to about 7,737,000 head.

While some effort has been made in the past to minimize the fact that many of the cattle purchased under this program have been slaughtered and converted into food for relief distribution, the present Department of Agriculture announcement frankly states that all suitable for processing are, and will be, converted into food.

Up to Oct. 8, the announcement states, a total of 3,772,137 head of cattle had been shipped out of drought areas. Of this total only 1,234,217 were placed on good pasture land in nondrought areas. Even these, it is implied, will be processed as soon as in condition.

Opposition to this wholesale cattle processing program is still strong. Not only are the private meat distributors objecting to the competition of free relief foods, but farmers from the West and farm organizations are seriously concerned over the program of replacing herds wiped out in such an indiscriminate fashion.

* * *

Shelter Belt: Preliminary work has been begun on the 1000-mile Great Plains shelter belt. Although withholding the original $15,000,000 set aside by President Roosevelt from relief funds for the project, the comptroller general has released $1,000,000, which is being used for surveys of locati n soil conditions, tree types and other factors. Congress will have to decide whether any more money shall be used for actual planting.

Headquarters for the shelter belt have been established at Lincoln, Neb. Technical phases of the program for developing trees of kinds that will grow on the plains are being studied at the experiment station at St. Paul.

Collection of tree seed, leasing of nursery sites and a limited number of shelter belt strip areas for planting are the next steps to be taken.

Technical foresters will assist in obtaining the exact location of the belt which will lie within the 20 to 25-inch rainfall strip, extending from North Dakota to western Texas, at elevations from 1500 to 2000 feet above sea level.

* * *

Shall Hours Be Cut: The eagerly awaited and important decision of a special NRA committee on the proposed reduction of hours in the cotton garment industry was sent back to the National Industry Recovery Board with request for recommendation. As soon as the board reports, the cotton garment industry will know whether its workers will receive a 10 per cent reduction in hours without any cut in wages.

The decision is of prime importance to the cotton-growing South and the cotton textile industry and it is a significant precedent for other industries. The order for shorter hours was to have been effective Oct. 4, but it was held in abeyance for 15 days.

* * *

Long Range Housing: In the President's office, housing experts discussed with the Chief Executive the necessity of a long-range housing and slum clearance program to extend beyond the emergency period.

Included in the group was Sir Raymond Unwin, noted British architect and housing authority who spent several days here in the summer discussing federal housing plans with government officials. But President Roosevelt was away at the time and since then Sir Raymond has visited a score of cities under the auspices of the National Association of Housing Officials studying their housing progress and needs.

The British and other foreign housing authorities who have been accompanying him on his journey are helping to write a far-reaching slum clearance and low-cost housing plan that will embody the valuable experience of various localities here and abroad.

* * *

Political Patronage: At least when the Roosevelt Administration plays "patronage politics" it is frequently frank and honest about it. Mr. Farley promised the plums to the faithful long before Inauguration Day. Now Mr. William A. Austin, director of the Census Bureau, admits with disarming candor that as a matter of course all the jobs for the 1935 agricultural census will go to Democrats.

In all, he expects there will be about 25,000 of these census jobs which begin on Jan. 1. Of these 223 will be supervisors drawing about $900 for three months' work. The balance will be enumerators employed for only 15 to 20 days.

Mr. Austin defends the partisan selection of census workers on the ground that census jobs have always gone to the party in power ever since the Civil War; that Republicans passed the mid-decennial agricultural census legislation; that a Republican President signed it, and that the entire field force of 90,162 enumerators and 575 supervisors for the 1930 census was picked on the recommendation of Republican Congressmen.

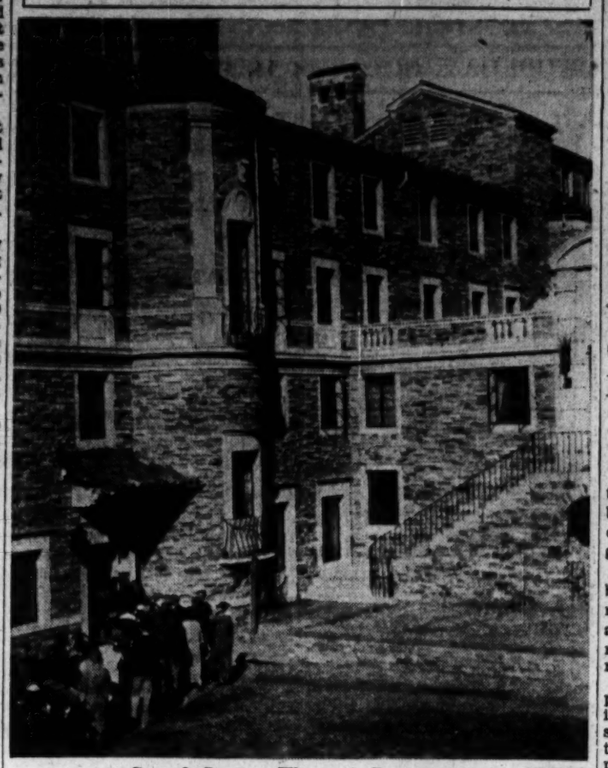
* * *

Staying Young: The celebration of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt's fiftieth birthday anniversary at the White House was a quiet one because the President's wife believes the more you forget birthdays the younger you stay.

No unusual festivities were planned. The family will give its greetings when it gathers, as is its custom, in the upstairs living room for tea.

Probably Mrs. Roosevelt would have said nothing about her birthday, had not some newspaper reporter discovered the date in "Who's Who" and asked her about it. She requested then that nothing be printed in advance of the day as she did not wish the public to flood her with cards and gifts.

Color of Italy at Colorado



Crowds Inspect Women's Dormitory

Colorado Dormitory For Women Follows University Pattern

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOULDER, Colo. — The recent completion of the University of Colorado's new $500,000 women's dormitory was commemorated with a three-hour public inspection in which more than 3000 Colorado citizens passed through and admired the stone structure.

Started more than a year ago and built by an RFC loan, it marks an important step forward in the university's far-reaching building program at a time when it seemed that all new construction must stop.

The thoroughly modern and up-to-date dormitory will house 302 of the freshmen class. Built of stone from local and near-by quarries, trimmed with Bedford limestone, it is in keeping with other red-tiled buildings of the campus. Mr. Charles Z. Klauder, of Philadelphia, is the architect and specified the rural Italian, or early Italian Renaissance, architecture adopted by the university for its recent and future construction.

The new 178-room dormitory is expected to become self-supporting through rates, including board and room, varying from $300 to $340 for the regular school year.

Coin Attests Old Frontier

A copper one-cent coin, slightly smaller than the present United States half-dollar, was found in Emigration Canyon, Utah, on an old trail where it evidently had lain for more than 100 years. It was minted in 1819.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Monitor Continues Feature Radiocasts

MR. ERNEST BEAUFORT, Monitor news radiocaster, continues his weekly series of feature programs of selected stories taken from the columns of The Christian Science Monitor and its Weekly Magazine Section, over Stations WBZ, WBZA and W1XAZ, Boston and Springfield, Mass., on Saturday, Oct. 13, at 7:45 p. m., eastern standard time. His topic will be "Prominent American Women." WBZ and WBZA operate on a frequency of 990 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 303 meters. W1XAZ operates on the short wave length of 31.35 meters.

Paper and Metal Done Into Clothes

DETROIT, Oct. 11 (AP)—Such things as paper lingerie and copper bathing suits were on display yesterday at the National Inventors Congress.

The paper lingerie is intended to be sold in slot machines to absent-minded persons who forget to take along a change of underthings. The metal bathing suits are guaranteed not to shrink.

Albert G. Burns of Oakland, Calif., president of the congress, said an inventors' loan fund was being sought from the national Administration for financing industrial experimentation.

Several Old English Cathedrals Reported on Verge of Bankruptcy

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Several English cathedrals are in serious need of money if they are to continue their proper functions. Carlisle, Chichester, Peterborough, Ripon, Lichfield, Wells and Salisbury are reported by the Cathedral Commissioners for England to be on the verge of bankruptcy.

Each of these churches has an annual income of less than £8000, that of Chichester being only £6000, while the commissioners estimate that £9000 a year is necessary to solvency. Interest in this question in Britain is stimulated by the circumstance that some of the cathedrals which are in financial difficulties are among the most famous in the country.

Lichfield is widely celebrated for the immense number of effigies of saints and kings upon its western front, and Salisbury has an extremely high spire which has caused many people to consider it the most beautiful of English churches. In spite of its serious position, Carlisle is going ahead with plans for enlarging its accommodation to meet the needs of increasing congregations.

Seeding-Time Anticipated

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Yugoslav Parliament Won Over By Prince Paul's Simple Speech As Regent Takes Oath of Fealty

National Assembly Proclaims Young Peter King—Portrait Shows Him Dressed in Boy Scout Uniform as Head of Yugoslavia's Sokols

Copyright 1934 by the Associated Press

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Oct. 11—The boy Crown Prince Peter was proclaimed King of Yugoslavia today by both houses of Parliament sitting as a National Assembly.

Each member took the oath individually to support the King's Constitution and the law of the land.

A solemn scene was presented as the pale, nervous Prince Paul, Alexander's cousin and head of the newly appointed regency, looked down from the royal enclosure at hundreds of sad-visaged deputies, as each raised his right hand and with the left on the Bible pledged himself to the new régime.

Paul Speaks

Prince Paul himself, dramatically won the heart of Parliament by a simple laconic speech.

After swearing faithfully to serve his country and to preserve the unity of its people, he said,

"Thank you for your confidence in me. I think you have not made a mistake in me."

The deputies then broke into prolonged and excited cheers such as have seldom been won by a carefully worded oration in the Parliament where the ceremony took place.

The senators and deputies, still feeling the shock of Alexander's assassination at Marseilles, obviously were reassured by the Prince's words, and the sincerity of a mild-mannered young man who simply and courageously accepted a grave responsibility he never had sought.

Unlike Alexander

Clad in a colonel's uniform, adorned by the red sash of the Order of Saint Sava, the shy prince lacked the smart military appearance and bearing which always characterized King Alexander.

He repeated the oath to support King and Constitution after the President, in a clear confident voice, after which the other two members of the regency council signed the oath.

More Enthusiasm

Three years ago at the opening of Parliament which he had created by ruling by decree for two years, Alexander stood almost in the same spot and delivered a carefully prepared speech. The King's detailed analysis of the nation's problems on that occasion, however, failed to evoke the spontaneous enthusiasm which Paul's simple words brought forth.

Outside the building the double rows of soldiers which guarded Alexander's route from the palace to the Parliament on that former historic occasion were lacking. Inside, the scene was almost the same.

King as Boy Scout

One change immediately struck those present on both occasions—Alexander's portrait upon the speaker's rostrum had been removed to the right, and in its place hung a huge painting of the boy King Peter, wearing the silver and white shirt and cap of the Yugoslav Sokols, or Boy Scouts, of which he was the head.

The charming simplicity of the painting contrasted sharply with the uniform of regal crimson, and cloak lined with white ermine, in which Alexander was painted.

Belgrade Keeps Order As Officials Swear Allegiance to Peter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Oct. 11—Details regarding the assassination of King Alexander are being kept from the mass of the people here.

Rumors which are circulating that Italy is responsible have provoked demonstrations in Zagreb and a number of places in Yugoslavia. The Italian Legation and Consulate are being protected by extra forces of Yugoslav police.

The army and police have taken all necessary measures and order prevails everywhere. The various municipal councils and the two legislative bodies as well as army, police and public officials have given the oath of allegiance to the new King Peter II.

Choice Not Popular

No new political developments are expected until after the burial of the King beginning next week, but that the present Government will long remain unchanged is not believed. Prime Minister Nicola Uzunovitch is not considered a strong man and the new regents also fail to inspire confidence. They were designated by the King last January when they enjoyed his favor and when one of them, Dr. Rodenko Stankovitch, was still a minister. Shortly after the testament was made, the King removed Dr. Stankovitch from the Cabinet, whereupon he disappeared from public life, now suddenly to emerge with the royal prerogative which he is empowered to exercise for seven years. The other two regents played a minor part in public life. Thus, it is held, the army will have to be the real power behind the throne.

Who Was Assassin?

Despite the earlier reports that the assassin was brother of a man now held in prison here for another political outrage, the identity of Alexander's assailant has not yet been established as a certainty. Naturally the Government here hopes that no connection with Croatia will be established. It is suggested the murderer may have been a Macedonian revolutionist.

The preponderant evidence, however, still seems to show the plot was of Yugoslavian origin, probably Croatian, due exclusively to the internal political situation and bitter opposition to Alexander's policy of denationalizing non-Serbian racial groups.

Barthou's Efforts For New Entente To Be Forwarded

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Oct. 11—The complete continuity of French foreign policy in its efforts to strengthen peace and European security is assured. The Monitor learns in Government circles.

Efforts to evolve the Franco-Italo-Yugoslav Entente, which underlay the visit of King Alexander to France, will not be dropped but will, on the contrary, be vigorously pushed, it is officially stated.

Nothing will be definitely planned until after the state funeral of M. Louis Barthou on Saturday; but in diplomatic circles as in the press it is made plain that the international situation is such that it will have to be taken in hand immediately. It is believed to be this concern which motivated the lengthy visit of Premier Doumergue, who is acting as Minister for Foreign Affairs, to President Lebrun today.

Young King Peter who reached Paris last night was met by his mother who arrived today from Marseilles, the scene of the assassination of King Alexander of Yugoslavia. Both are proceeding to Belgrade.

Pitiful inadequacy of police precautions at Marseilles is being stressed by a number of commentators here in connection with Monday's tragedy. Public indignation is aroused at the failure to protect the distinguished guest and repercussions are expected when Parliament meets toward the end of the month.

Meanwhile, it is learned the Yugoslav Minister protested to Quai d'Orsay some days ago at the plan to have the King disembark at Marseilles. The Minister, it is stated, urged Toulon, instead, on the grounds that Marseilles has a bad reputation for "hooliganism" and is difficult to police adequately.

A few days before the King arrived the police carried out an extensive comb-out of hotels here, looking for suspect Croats and Macedonians.

As a result of the public indignation regarding the assassinations, it is now believed certain that a serious reshuffling of the French Cabinet is inevitable.

The name of M. Pierre Etienne Flandin, now Minister of Public Works, is being persistently mentioned to succeed M. Barthou as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

French-Italian Pact May Be Accelerated By Marseilles Event

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

ROME, Oct. 11—Negotiations now in progress for a political understanding between Italy and France will not be interrupted or retarded by the Marseilles tragedy, but on the contrary will be accelerated since the troubled conditions of Europe render more than ever necessary close collaboration between the two Latin countries. This view prevails in Italian official circles and Il Duce himself is reported to have expressed this opinion at an emergency meeting of the Cabinet after the assassinations of King Alexander and M. Barthou.

A further meeting of the Fascist Cabinet is summoned for Thursday by which time it is hoped it will be possible to appreciate more accurately the political consequences of the Marseilles murders.

Meanwhile a very friendly tribute is paid by the Fascist press to Alexander and the chivalrous attitude shown by the Italian people toward Yugoslavia show a genuine desire on the part of Italy to reach a modus vivendi with its eastern neighbor. It is earnestly hoped the peace overtures made by Premier Mussolini at Milan Saturday will not be rejected and that an opening of conversations to reach a friendly understanding will not be long delayed.

Bus Gets Heater

CROTON, N. Y. (AP)—When the local board of education heard complaints that a school bus needed a heater for winter weather, the members decided to ride in the bus and see for themselves. Result: A new heater for the bus.

No Time Lost in 'Theater Goin'' Here

© Soviet Photo Agency

Russian Harvesters Witnessing a Play

Actors of Kursk Theater presenting a scene before Kolkhoz peasants of the Keretinski Machine and Tractor Station (Kursk Province) during an interruption of threshing operations.

France Arrests Alleged Aides To Assassin Kalemen

Third Suspect Got Away but Dropped Passport Issued at Zagreb

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PARIS, Oct. 11—Two suspected terrorists, arrested today as accomplices of Petrus Kalemen, assassin of King Alexander of Yugoslavia and Louis Barthou, Foreign Minister of France, were found to be carrying passports indicating they were of Austro-Italian origin.

France's police, under nation-wide fire because of the assassinations, questioned their suspects in an effort to solve the mystery of the double assassination.

The two arrested suspects said they were Wladislav Benes and Yaroslav Novack. The passports they carried were Czechoslovakian and showed Benes to have been born at Zara, Italy, in 1903, and Novack at Goritza, Italy, in 1900. Both of these places then were Austrian territory.

They were arrested at Thonon on the border of Switzerland shortly after a third suspect, Sylvester Chalny, had escaped from police hands at Fontainebleau. Chalny was identified by a passport which he dropped, a passport which, like that of Kalemen, purported to have been issued by the Czechoslovakian Consulate at Zagreb. From Chalny, before he escaped in a fusillade of police bullets, was taken an automatic pistol clip of the same type as Kalemen used in his submachine gun.

The two prisoners' passports showed that they had been issued in Trieste.

Picked Them Up

Chalny, Benes and Novack were sitting in the railroad station in Fontainebleau last night, awaiting a train.

The police picked them up and began to search Chalny. They extracted from his pockets a ticket to Evian and then he suddenly broke loose, ran across the tracks, jumped a fence and disappeared into the darkness.

The other two men ran away in the confusion, jumped a moving train, and eventually gained the frontier. There they were arrested.

In his flight, Chalny dropped his pocketbook. The gendarmes opened it and found inside a passport bearing his name, which was, like that of Kalemen, purported to have been issued by the Czechoslovakian Consulate at Zagreb. It gave Chalny's residence as Prague and, like that of Kalemen, bore a visé showing his entrance into France Sept. 28 through Vallorbe on the Swiss frontier.

Hunting Others

Meanwhile, police said they were hunting for two other men, Nikomir Nalis, a terrorist agitator and suspected leader of the band, and Egon Kramer, who accompanied Kalemen to Aix-en-Provence, en route to Marseilles. The Marseilles police were advised by the Belgian police two weeks ago that Nalis had passed through Belgium on the way to France.

All the suspects were believed by the police to be members of a Macedonian revolutionary ring of terrorists.

TVA Power Rates 'In Public Interest,' Lilienthal Declares

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 11 (AP)—Mr. David E. Lilienthal, power director of the Tennessee Valley Authority, was on record today as saying TVA electricity rates are "feasible" and "operate in the public interest."

Mr. Lilienthal outlined bases on which the authority's rate schedules were fixed at a hearing yesterday before the state railroad and public utilities commission involving the sale of Tennessee public service company properties in and around Knoxville to the TVA for $6,191,000. Mr. Lilienthal testified that "we have had the satisfaction" of "discovering that these rates do work out."

Earlier, he had outlined the authority's policy with respect to regulation by state agencies, saying that under provisions of the Federal Constitution it was his opinion that the TVA could not "voluntarily" subject itself to state regulations.

The TVA-TPS transaction is part of a program to supply Knoxville with TVA power. Under the authority's plans, part of the properties acquired from the Tennessee Public Service later would be sold to the City of Knoxville for operation as a municipal distribution system. The transaction is being protested by two TPS preferred stockholders and by a group of 13 Tennessee ice and coal companies.

Adults Knock on School Door

Dr. George E. Smith, director of night school work in Buffalo, N. Y., reports adult applicants for educational work in Buffalo's 17 night schools have increased 1774 over last year.

Yugoslavia Ally of France But Is Not a Dependent

Marshal Balbo's Visit to Seaport of Split Shows Italian-Yugoslav Split Still Exists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia—Disturbances caused recently in Split, the chief seaport of the Yugoslav province of Dalmatia, by the visit there of Marshal Italo Balbo, former Italian Air Minister and present Governor of Tripoli, showed that the efforts toward effecting Italian-French coöperation had by no means put an end to the friction between Italy and Yugoslavia.

Yugoslavia has a much more independent foreign policy than many observers suspect. She is an ally of France, but not a dependent. Yugoslavia's position is not dissimilar to that of the Poles. Poland had reason to be profoundly grateful to France and to coöperate with her. Yet that alliance and that gratitude did not prevent the Warsaw Government from conducting a very independent foreign policy, at times to the disadvantage of Paris. M. Louis Barthou, the late French Foreign Minister, in spite of his most strenuous efforts, had not been able to keep Poland strictly in line, since that state places its own interests, as it understands them, above the plans of its ally.

The Belgrade Government has shown itself just as independent. Two supremely important points in its foreign policies have been: that Italy shall not obtain a predominant place in Central Europe and that the Hapsburgs shall not be restored.

The way things are seen here is that by French-Italian coöperation, if it is really effected, Italy would gain prestige and influence. Signor Benito Mussolini is thought to have been hopeful that Herr Adolf Hitler would eventually frighten France into making concessions to Italy, in which case Italy would strengthen its influence in Africa, in the Mediterranean and in Central Europe.

But to all this the Yugoslavian Government has been emphatically opposed. It refused to be drawn either by France or by its Little Entente partners into recognizing Russia and it will likewise likely refuse to make concessions to Italy.

In spite of all the efforts of France toward an atmosphere favorable to Italy in the Little Entente countries, Yugoslavian youth in Split did not hesitate openly to show their opposition to Marshal Balbo and the Italians. Such an attitude on the part of the Dalmatian people only strengthened King Alexander of Yugoslavia in his policy of "No Concessions to Italy."

Solution to Juvenile Crossword

P	E	L	A	G	I	C
A	R	E	N	A	■	A
R	A	N	T	■	I	T
A	T	E	■	A	R	E
P	O	■	O	D	E	R
E	■	B	R	I	N	E
T	R	E	A	T	E	D

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Federal Spending and Mounting Debt Rouse Business and Financial Heads

Call for Balanced Budget Parallels Demand to Stem Flood of Government Cash

Advocates of an Annual Casting Up of Accounts Point to Business Practice but Fail to Note Difference Between Profit and Service

By H. B. Elliston

Financial Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Among the actions of the Roosevelt Administration which have been the target recently of more than usual attack by business and financial leaders is the manner in which it is running into debt and allegedly threatening the public credit by so doing.

By orthodox reasoning—that is, the type that is now growing into a volume of protest against government spending—a government budget should be balanced once a year. The favorite analogy is with a business corporation. If a business does not balance its income and outgo, it soon runs into difficulties. Its credit is undermined. Eventually nobody will lend it any money to finance its activities. So, runs the theory, will a government get into difficulties if it does not stick to a strict squaring of the national accounts.

The financial difficulties of a government are, of course, of a different sort from those of a private corporation. They affect every member of the community, not a restricted number of owners and workers. How can they be perceived? The question is not as simple as it looks. A private corporation simply puts up its shutters or goes into a receivership, but a government can do neither.

The difficulties of a government depend upon whether it is pursuing a budget-balancing or a budget-unbalancing policy. The Hoover Administration subscribed to the former policy. But it did not achieve it. Not only were expenditures constantly in excess of revenues, but people were showing an unwillingness, or incapability, to provide the inadequate taxes. Tax strikes had broken out before Mr. Hoover left office.

President Roosevelt, in spite of the euphemism of a double budget system, has pursued a budget-unbalancing policy. His reliance is on the investor rather than the taxpayer. One must therefore watch with far more attention than at any other time the state of the public credit. This is reflected in the market price of the Government's obligations. If these go down, then clearly the Government will have to pay more for accommodation. Eventually, if the process continues, it will not be able to raise any at all.

Then there is only one way out. The Government must turn to the printing press. That is, it must manufacure new money, a process which eventually exacts an unseen toll on everybody who holds existing money. For it is an economic axiom that the injection of enough new money into the system will reduce the value—that is, purchasing power—of the existing supply.

In short, you won't get as much for your dollar. The policy is equivalent, therefore, to the practice of medieval monarchs who clipped the coins of their realm, and pocketed the bits. That is why an unbalanced budget is often called the short-cut to inflation.

A curious difficulty prevents one from assessing the exact state of the public credit under the Roosevelt Administration. There is no natural market any longer for government obligations. Just as the Hoover Administration dabbled in wheat in the Chicago pit, so the Roosevelt Administration is dabbling in its own bonds. The object is the same—to support the market. So important is the public credit at the present time that the Treasury is determined artificially to protect it.

But such action would not persuade investors to buy the Government's obligations. How does the investor look upon Treasury requests for money? With approval. The Treasury is having no trouble in financing its deficits. And it is getting money on phenomenally easy terms.

Wide World

Henry Morgenthau Jr.
Secretary of the Treasury

Government Tallies Costs

THE United States Treasury, in closing its fiscal year on June 30, announced that it had spent $7,105,000,000, collected $3,116,000,000 and contracted a debt of $3,989,000,000. Below are some of the salient figures showing where this money came from and where it has gone:

INCOME	
Collections from the income tax	$818,000,000
From other internal revenue taxes, including cigarettes, gasoline, liquors, estates and checks	1,470,000,000
From special AAA taxes on processing farm products	353,000,000
From customs duties on imports	313,000,000
From miscellaneous receipts including some war debt payments	160,000,000
Total Income	$3,116,000,000
ORDINARY EXPENDITURES	
Running costs of departments	$341,000,000
Upkeep of army and navy	480,000,000
Veterans' benefits	567,000,000
Interest and sinking fund payments on public debt	1,116,000,000
Miscellaneous expenditures, such as routine public building, postal deficiency and tax rebates	377,000,000
AAA benefit payments to farmers	280,000,000
Total Ordinary Expenditures	$3,101,000,000
EMERGENCY EXPENDITURES	
Relief	$779,000,000
CWA	716,000,000
Conservation Corps	332,000,000
Special public works, partly for relief	645,000,000
Reconstruction Finance Corporation disbursals, largely to banks	1,178,000,000
Miscellaneous emergency costs	354,000,000
Total Emergency Expenditures	$4,004,000,000
Total Expenditures	$7,105,000,000
Deducting total receipts	3,116,000,000
Deficit	$3,989,000,000

An explanation of this deficit was given by Secretary Morgenthau in a radio address on Aug. 28. It is more than offset, he said, by various government profits resulting from New Deal policies. Chief among these is the $2,800,000,000 profit on gold held by the Government, resulting from the devaluation of the dollar.

Another important item mentioned was the $1,095,000,000 increase in the assets of credit agencies wholly financed by the Government, such as the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Commodity Credit Corporation, and the Export-Import Bank. With the addition of other increases in the value of various government assets, Mr. Morgenthau pointed to a final favorable balance of $261,000,000.

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Daniel W. Bell
Director of the Budget

Roosevelt Bases Recovery More Fully Upon Investor Than He Does on Taxpayers

This 'Unbalancing' of the Budget Is Declared to Call for a Sharper Watch on the Nation's Credit—Price of Securities Tells Story

carloadings. Incidentally, it is also a witness to conditions in the vital transport industry.

The other items deal with the barometric facts of manufacturing industry. Since the activity of other people employed in rendering services and in distributing products depends upon the activity of farm and factory, the index is fairly representative of conditions in general.

For the week ended Sept. 22 this index stood at 72.3 per cent of normal. Normal is of course a relative concept. But it has been worked out by the statisticians on the basis of performance over a number of years. At 72.3 per cent, the index was at approximately the level of January, 1933, a few weeks before the bank closings, and at approximately the level reached at the end of April, 1933, when President Roosevelt had been in office two months.

This makes very sober reading. We see what has happened as we look at the chart that always accompanies these weekly figures. From March, 1933, the index pushes straight up till late in July, 1933, tumbles precipitately till early in November, begins a steadier climb till early June this year, and has been falling steadily ever since. There are four periods in all and the net is to put the country in retreat; not indeed to the abnormal lows of March, 1933, but to the lows within a few months on either side of that situation.

index numbers. These stretch out their hands far beyond a single factory, a single industry, or even a group of industries. They try to give the facts about conditions of the country as a whole.

There are several indexes of business activity. The one quoted in government reports is compiled by the New York Times. This index is a composite of carloadings of freight, steel mill activity, electric power production, automobile production, lumber production and cotton cloth production—six items in all.

They do not tell the whole story about the current functioning of the American economic system. But they do provide an important segment. No better sign of the state of the relations between farm and factory can be obtained, for instance, than that shown in the condition of

Index Tends to Verify Trend

We may now turn to a more restricted index for verification of this trend. It is put out by the Federal Reserve Board, and shows the condition of production for all manufacturing enterprise. The average for 1923-25 is the datum line. That is, it represents 100. July, 1932—not 1933—saw the extreme low for this index, 58 per cent of 1923-1925. In March, 1933, at the height of the bank closings, it was again down to 59. According to the Federal Reserve bulletin, this is how it has since behaved:

March, 1933	59
July, 1933	99
November, 1933	72
May, 1934	86

In the following month the index fell to 84, which marked the beginning of the fourth (or slump period). No later figures are yet available as to this index. However, a private organization, Standard Statistics, helps us to bring the future down to date. This organization puts out an industrial production index based on 100 for 1926. For September this is down to 54.2, as compared with 61.7 for May, or a drop of 13 per cent. Applying this decline to the Federal Reserve index, this would be down to 72, or back to the November 1933 position.

It is a curious fact that the forked lightning kind of business movement has been peculiar to the United States. Canada, for instance, has been going forward since June, while the United States has been going backward. Nor is the United States at all advanced, as compared with other countries in the rate of its recovery to 1928 conditions. The following is the record, compiled from the League of Nations Bulletin, of the industrial recovery in terms of percentages of the 1928 total.

Japan	139.8
Chile	125.6
Norway	111.0
Sweden	107.7
Great Britain	103.3
Hungary	90.9
Germany	88.5
Italy	85.6
Canada	80.8
France	78.0
United States	77.5
Czechoslovakia	73.4
Belgium	70.3
Austria	68.1
Poland	62.1

The position of the United States would probably be lower today. For the figures for the countries mentioned do not go beyond June, when the slump peculiar to the United States obstructed American progress.

This is not to say that there has been no progress at all as the result of the recovery movement. Let us look at income figures. In this connection there are only two items for which more or less down-to-date statistics are available. One is the income of the farm population, the other is that of the factory population.

It is certainly a fact that farm income has been greatly increased over March, 1933. The following is the estimate of Standard Statistics for the crop years (excluding benefit payments amounting to more than $1,000,000,000):

1934-35	$6,950,000,000
1933-34	6,094,000,000
1929-30	11,918,000,000

Thus there has been an advance in income over last year of more than $850,000,000, or 14 per cent.

Income Is Not Buying Power

Income, however, is not the same as purchasing power. One gives the amount of dollars as compared with dollars. The other gives a comparison of what the dollars buy.

The current dollar available to the farmer buys about 12 per cent less than it did in 1933. But, even so, with the dollar increase in farm income standing at 29 per cent, those dollars still represent considerably more in purchasing power than they did in 1933.

For factory population the income figure is indicated by the Federal Reserve Board index of factory pay rolls. March, 1933, witnessed the lowest point in the history of the great depression. For that month, factory workers received only 37 per cent of the average received in 1923-1925.

Never before has there been such a grim deflation of wages. From March, 1933, to May, 1934, the index marched steadily forward from 37 to 67, or an advance of 80 per cent. Some of this advance is, of course, mitigated by the 12 per cent decline in dollar purchasing power, but, even so, the advance in the real worth of pay rolls is significant enough.

A remarkable difference may be observed between production and income statistics. The former have been through four distinct periods—two up and two down. Income for farmers and wage workers started up in March and has been going up constantly till—in the case of wage workers—June.

The dip in June from 67 to 65—which is probably 10 points lower in September—was significant of the major flaw in the recovery movement. Too much emphasis has been laid on redistribution of the existing income; too little on the creation of fresh income.

The great problem confronting the United States is the upbuilding of its national income. Produced national income declined from $83,600,000,000 in 1929 to $39,000,000,000 in 1932. In other words, it was cut more than half. It stands to reason that redistribution of such an inadequate income will not make for national progress. True it will make and has already made for some measure of both social and economic recovery, but not beyond a certain point.

Col. Leonard P. Ayres has shown what little difference a complete leveling of even the maldistributed 1929 income would have made to the individual. The average monthly earnings of wage workers employed by corporations in 1929 was $119. If all those engaged in industry divided all wages, salaries, bonuses and shares equally, the average wage would be only $131, or about a 10 per cent increase. The national income today is less than half that of 1929. Thus if it could be spread in the same fashion, it would leave the individual portion even more inadequate. It has taken a second summer slump to prove this point.

That the point not only has been proved but digested is shown by the fireside talk which the President gave recently. In that speech the President forecast the end of general price and production controls which have limited output in manufacturing enterprise. Of 500 codes approved to Sept. 5, 335 contained some form of price control, and 122 out of the first 140 supplemental codes had similar provisions. Production control in some form or other is assured in 44.

To these limitations on output, in my view, may be traced in great part the special setback which has overtaken all the indexes since June. Unemployment is practically monopolized by the heavy industries. Factories producing goods for more or less immediate consumption—such as shoes, food products, gasoline, clothing, and so forth—are approximately back to "normal."

But those industries which depend upon demand from such industries are lagging in depression. They can only be brought back to activity when consumer industries begin to abandon those restrictions on new machinery and better production which are written into their codes.

With readjustment in the air, the outlook has improved correspondingly. But the long wait for this recognition of the importance of production has disturbed the outlook for a balanced budget. This is what troubles the more farsighted among business and financial leaders; not the fact of a deficit. In his budget message last January, the President said:

"We should plan to have a definitely balanced budget for the third year of recovery (1935-1936), and from that time on seek a continuing reduction of the national debt."

So laggard has recovery been, however, that there are now supposed to be 17,000,000 people on the federal relief rolls. With so many dependents, the President may still be planning for a balanced budget in 1935-36, but the prospect is receding.

Having begun to "manage" a recovery, he has to continue the management out of an unbalanced budget till recovery comes.

Investors Are Proving Wary

But investors are not lending their money for long periods. The Treasury is financing its deficits by the hand-to-mouth method of exchanging short-dated obligations for investors' funds. Most of the money comes from the banks. In fact, the banks are said to hold 60 per cent of the federal debt, and, although they profess not to like the honor, they would ruin themselves as well as the Government if they went on strike. While they have so much spare cash, and other outlets are not available, they will continue to invest in government securities.

It is thus not the status of the bond market, but the attitude of investors in responding to government calls for funds that is the register of public credit. The latest example is the response to the Treasury offer to exchange due Libertys. Holders of these long-term bonds could get either 10 to 12-year bonds or four-year Treasury notes. So far there has been a 5 to 2 preference for the short-dated notes. Investors are not going to trust the Government too long with their money, although, as an investment medium, the Treasury obligation is by far the most sought-after of all other investment paper.

Now let us examine the premise on which the more denunciatory of the anti-spenders rest their case. Is the analogy so often made between a government and a business corporation a fair one? I suggest that it isn't. Even orthodox economists have never agreed with orthodox business men about it. Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman, of Columbia University, is a world authority on taxation and other fiscal problems. He says:

"While a budget is annual, a budgetary balance is not necessarily restricted to a single year. The requirements of a balanced budget are substantially met if there is an equilibrium after not too protracted a period."

The difference in opinion arises from a difference in the view of governmental functions. A business corporation exists to make profits, a government to render service. In times of slump the need for service is obviously greatest. A government should then try to some extent to mitigate the decline in private spending by public spending.

If it raises the necessary funds by taxation, the benefits of such a policy would not be very great. Times of no-spending are synchronous with times of lessened income. Taking toll of the taxpayer, therefore, would be of very dubious value in encourage economic recovery. The better plan is to raise the money by loans.

Conditions for Loan Policy

Such a policy can be pursued without entailing too heavy an interest rate on the loans and without disintegrating into currency inflation only if two conditions are satisfied:

1. The past performance of the fisc. If it has had a good record of budget balancing, a temporary period of unbalance will not disturb public confidence.
2. The current performance of the fisc must give some indication that sometime or other the budget will be balanced.

No government entered upon a period of unbalanced budgets with a better credit record than the Federal Government.

It is a pity that the Hoover Administration did not capitalize it in justification of its deficits. As it was, it shared the general feeling that they were irregular. In fact, it should be said in parenthesis, Mr. Hoover himself would have initiated a more rigorous tax policy if he had had the support of Congress.

Debt Increase Some Asset

Cash then on hand accounted for $1,600,000,000. One can offset the offset, however, by prognosticating that in the recent two quarters the emergency spending is going to be far greater than that of the first quarter, namely, $500,000,000. The cash is in reserve for precisely this purpose.

But it is true that much of the increase in the public debt must be rated as an asset. How much is in this condition it is too early to say. Even Mr. Morgenthau envisaged "certain losses." But such investments as RFC loans, while they raise the total of the deficit, do not represent all loss. Much of them will come back. In fact, for nearly six months repayments by the largest single class of borrowers—namely, banks and trust companies—have exceeded new loans to them. The extent of repayment, of course, depends upon recovery.

It was the claim upon the $2,800,000,000 gold profit that excited the furore. Mr. Morgenthau said that it was kept in what he called the gold drawer. He "ultimately expects" it "to flow back into the stream of our revenues and thereby reduce the national debt." But for the present it is "under lock and key," although he implies that it ought to be counted as an asset to the $6,500,000,000 increase in public debt for which the Roosevelt Administration to date has been responsible.

It is hardly correct to say that the money is under lock and key. Of the $2,800,000,000, all but $800,000,000 is in use as a stabilization fund. It is out of this fund that the Treasury supports the bond market. When it is not being used to buy or sell government bonds, it is employed to buy or sell foreign currencies.

The Treasury is arriving at precisely the same object in the foreign exchange market as it is in the bond market. The foreign exchange of the dollar is subject to the same kind of control—just as is that of the pound at the hands of the British Equilization Fund. Both funds, by expert management, could be kept intact by playing the market in and out. But one should not take it for granted.

There was some reason in the criticism of the Secretary's implication of this "profit" as an offset to the public debt. If the budget can be helped in this way, Treasury policy would be very simple. All it need do would be to write up its gold by periodical revaluations. But that would be neither proper budget balancing nor sound public finance. Also, if the profit is to be counted now, what will happen when it is actually used. Counted again? Such a double counting would be double-entry bookkeeping with a vengeance!

But the main criticism of Mr. Morgenthau's statement was that it would fling wide the gates of inflation. Such critics included those who have not yet forgiven the Administration for its devaluation. But devaluation has taken place. The "profit" is there. One must accustom oneself to the facts, and try to evolve the best possible solution of the result.

Mr. Morgenthau might have been justifiably criticized for not stating definitely that the fund would be applied to debt reduction. It is certainly better employed in this way than in "stabilizing" government bonds or "stabilizing" foreign exchange.

Both the American and British funds are provocative of misunderstanding and ill-will. Management of the foreign value of the dollar nowadays means management of its pound value. For, as regards the franc and other gold standard currencies, gold is the manager. Both the franc and the dollar are tied together at a fixed price in gold.

Gold flows in and out automatically to correct any disequilibrium. But the relation between the pound and the dollar may depend upon a tug-of-war between the British and the American controls. The sooner such a prospect is ended, the better.

The American fund could be used to retire the government bonds held by the Federal Reserve System and the bonds which are bought by the national banks to enable them to issue national bank notes. The $2,800,000,000 would more than cover both types of holdings. It could extinguish the national banknotes, which are a bar, anyway, to the development of currency unification, and it could also leave enough bonds in the Federal Reserve portfolio for its own use in bond market operations.

The facts remain, however, that there are perhaps several billions of assets remaining in the Treasury which do offset the $6,500,000,000 deficit accumulated under the Roosevent régime.

We have so far reached three conclusions:

1. That an unbalanced budget is justifiable in the unenterprising condition of private enterprise.
2. That neither President Roosevelt's deficit nor his estimate of a future deficit is unmanageable so far as totals are concerned.
3. That there are certain offsets which go an indeterminate way in reducing the incidence of the $6,500,000,000 deficit so far footed up by the Roosevelt Administration.

comes out of which the debts are payable.

Add the state and municipal debts to the Roosevelt estimate of the Treasury debt for 1935 and the result comes to $51,000,000,000. The comparable figure in Britain is $48,000,000,000. Thus the United States would have a greater burden than Britain. At the same time the United States could better afford its debt. According to the latest figures, the United States has an income four times as great as that of Great Britain. This means that theoretically it can afford a correspondingly greater debt.

It is not just to say without qualification that President Roosevelt has added $6,500,000,000 to the public debt. Some of that money has not yet been spent. Some of it has been used for debt salvage—in loans to banks, industries, corpprations of all descriptions. When business revives, it will flow back to the Treasury in repayments.

The Treasury also has a nest egg of $2,800,000,170 which was created when Congress on Jan. 31 this year nationalized the gold holdings of the United States. The creation of this huge sum was caused by nothing more energetic than the waving of a magician's wand. All that the Treasury did was to write up the dollar value of the nationalized gold from $20.67 an ounce to $35 an ounce. There was the same amount of gold, but it was given a different value.

Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, recently asked the nation to recall these "offsetting items" in appraising the cost of the New Deal.

Mellon Made Budget Real

The budget was scrupulously balanced from 1920 to 1930. No less than $3,460,000,000 was collected over and above expenditures. This went to the reduction of the public debt. But, in addition to an ordinary surplus, there were two other extraordinary items which helped in a further reduction of public debt, namely, receipts from war debt payments and sinking fund payments. The former item is self-explanatory. The sinking fund is a special reserve set up in 1919 specifically for public debt reduction. The public debt was thus reduced as follows:

1919 (end of August)	$26,600,000,000
1930 (end of June)	16,200,000,000

No other government had a record anywhere comparable to this. It was due in the main to an economic condition which yielded bumper revenues. But policy itself played a big part. Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon was a firm believer in public debt retirement. He believed in laying by in the fat years. A billion a year off the public debt is in part a testimony to his administration at the Treasury.

Adverse economic factors in 1930 put the national accounts in the red in 1931. They have been written in that color ever since. Here is the record of the steady piling up of the public debt:

1930	$16,200,000,000
1931	16,800,000,000
1932	19,500,000,000
1933 (March)	21,000,000,000
1934 (June)	27,000,000,000

The public debt passed the Aug. 31, 1919 peak on June 16 this year. Of this advance in the public debt $5,000,000,000 was incurred in the Hoover Administration. The remainder, $6,000,000,000, is the responsibility of the Roosevelt Administration.

Since the end of the fiscal year last June the debt has continued to mount steadily. We have just come through the first quarter of the 1935 fiscal year, July to September, 1934. So far the Treasury has accumulated a deficit of $500,000,000, thus making $6,500,000,000 all told. At this rate the 1935 debt reached next June will be within hailing distance of $30,000,000,000.

Yet the figure would be not so far distant from the 1919 figure of $26,600,000,000 to call for anxiety on the score of amount. Even the conservative Senator David A. Reed (R) of Pennsylvania stated last year that a $35,000,000,000 debt was not outside the manageabiilty of the United States.

Moreover, the deficit is in line with the estimates. In his budget message on Jan. 4, President Roosevelt estimated that additional emergency expenditures would increase the debt by June 30, 1935, to $31,800,000,000. It was a spectacular announcement. The nation held its breath over the President's boldness. It was such a remarkable change from the underestimating which had previously left a deficit to appear in the Government's operations.

Such spectacular announcements have their economic value. By accustoming people beforehand to deficit financiering, they help to sustain public credit. Nothing is more disastrous to confidence than irresponsibility in public finance. It was after the Roosevelt speech that even such conservatives as Senator Reed stated that the total estimates were not beyond the capacity of federal credit.

Those who are freshly alarmed at the figures would do well to make comparisons with Great Britain. Great Britain has a government debt of $41,000,000,000. That is $10,000,000,000 more than the limit envisaged by President Roosevelt. To make comparability fair, two factors must be taken into consideration. One is the debts of the political subdivisions in both countries. The other is the difference in the in-

Spending Is to Aid Recovery

But, it will be recalled, we applied two desiderata in justification of an unbalanced budget. One was the past performance of the Treasury. We gave full marks for this record. The second desideratum was that there should be come indication in the deficit spending of a balanced budget in the future.

Deficit spending has just one object. It is intended to restore the economic activity of the people so that at some future date they will be able to manage without federal help. Then emergency expenditure can be slowed down, taxes can be imposed on the increased income, and the budget can be balanced. When recovery is in full swing, the next step is to reinvoke the sinking fund, and begin again the Mellon process of debt retirement. The initial procedure has been called priming the pump of private enterprise.

It may be said quite flatly that this first stage has not yet been accomplished. The pump has not yet been primed.

For the proof one must present some dry-as-dust statistics. This is not the method popularly followed in assessing the status of the recovery movement. More personal data are given. One reads of men trooping back to work in single factories. All kinds of odds and ends of signs and portents are dished up for the public edification. Only the other day a government official found encouragement in the news that the number of bachelors in a certain city was on the decline. Whether or not he was being ironical—as I suspect he was—the item was seized upon in many news columns as evidence of recovery!

The assessment of the recovery movement cannot be done in any other way than in nonspectacular

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Spanish-American University With Arts and Trade Courses Planned at San Diego, Calif.

Ortiz Rubio Outlines Program in Promotion of International Understanding—Five of Subjects Proposed Have Direct Bearing on Mexico

Weekly Latin-American Article

By George Howland Cox

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Establishment of a Spanish-American University at San Diego, Calif., is expected within the next few months. Gen. Pascual Ortiz Rubio, former Chief Executive of Mexico, will, it is understood, be elected president.

The purpose of the institution is to promote inter-American cordiality and encourage commercial relationships, considered so essential among the 21 American republics of the western hemisphere.

Discussing plans for the new university, General Rubio emphasizes the opportunity of building up harmony between the United States and the Latin-American nations. "My idea," he says, "would be incomplete if we reached only college students. Courses for business men and women, and for the public in general, should be arranged dealing with current matters of special interest. Courses should also cover cultural themes, arts, literature and natural science."

University Association

In conjunction with the university idea it is the plan of General Rubio, and of others interested in cementing international relationships, to institute a Spanish-American University Association arranging courses, throughout the United States, in "established educational institutions." Seminars would be planned, discussion groups organized, and societies and associations formed to study the history, language and civilization of the "Spanish-speaking countries."

Included in the curriculums of the university proper are listed five subjects having a direct bearing upon Mexico. From such information as the former Mexican President gives out it would seem fair to assume that he is more particularly concerned with the affairs of his own republic than with those of Latin America in general. He makes especial note of the geographical neighborhood of the United States and affirms that a more intimate knowledge of the two countries is desirable. He mentions Mexican legislation, sociology, philology, Mexican and United States journalism, and history.

Legislation he includes presumably because of Mexico's importance among the republics of the Caribbean and Central America. Under this topic are listed alien laws, important because of the Government's new restrictions on emigration; land and water laws, significant in the republic's endeavors to break up vast estates and end, as far as possible, land and water priviliges held by foreign interests; penal and civil codes, tied-in with the Six-Year Plan and the Government's socialistic interest in business.

Emphasis on Sociology

Sociology and its integral parts—geography, ethnology, archæology, literature, arts and the ways and means of each Latin-American nation—is suggested for persons seeking a general Hispanic American background. Undoubtedly the idea is that commercial relationships depend upon a thorough knowledge of each nation's customs and habits.

Philology, up to now one of the least considered problems of inter-American intercourse, finds a place in the program that the Spanish language shall be taught in American universities, as the English language shall be taught in the southern institutions. More lasting friendships and more tolerance is expected through a common understanding of two tongues.

Journalistic practices in Mexico and the United States, and the influence of American journalism upon Mexican journalists, promise the opportunity for a wide departure from the well-known courses usually prescribed for inter-American students. One purpose is to "emphasize the unfairness of writers who seek to create malignant influences."

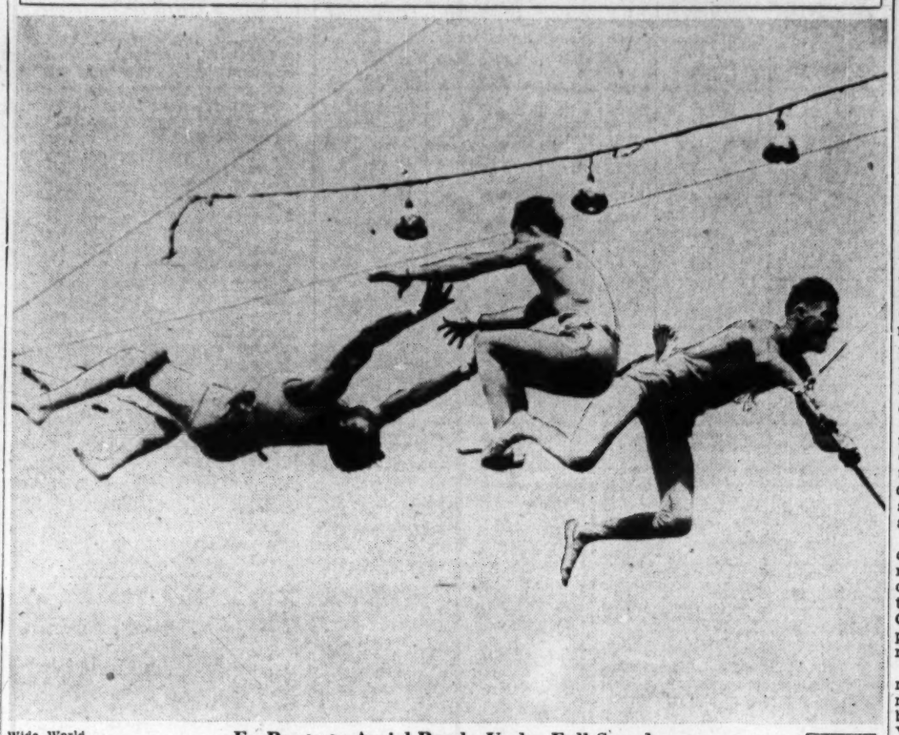
Political Prejudices Avoided

History includes studies of Mexico, Spain, Honduras, Cuba and the United States. The present representatives upon the university's "board of patrons" claim citizenship in one or the other of these nations. The course will be given without racial, religious and political prejudices.

No logical argument is there against the advancement of inter-American cordiality, and, if that is the real objective of General Rubio's Spanish American University—despite the preponderance of Mexican topics—the data and assistance the University Association could supply should find a ready welcome upon the programs of the "established educational institutions" of the United States.

One, however, cannot help but wonder how far the inter-American idea will percolate while General Rubio's concern is that it should cover the political and administrative organization of Mexico and the United States; the main production centers on Mexico, its agriculture and mining; the outstanding educational ideas being carried forward in Mexico; and various other topics possible of contributing to improved relationships between the two republics divided by the Rio Grande.

'They Sail Through the Air With the Greatest of Ease'



Wide World

En Route to Aerial Perch, Under Full Speed

Reaching for Safety in Flying Act Well Above Ground.

A trio of "fearless fliers" entertained crowds at the centennial celebration at Rochester, N. Y., visualizing for thousands the words of a popular song. The photographer made the picture at the right moment to show action. Two of the team exchange perches at this part of the act and the picture shows the center man still reaching for "landing gear," a common occurrence with followers of this profession who make daily flights with skillful accuracy and timing. High in the air, under the canvas top, they "sail with ease."

Woman Diplomat Decries Falsified Picture of U. S.

Mrs. Owen Finds Need of Better News, Movies and Contacts Abroad

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 11—Diplomacy should be more than a carnation in a nation's buttonhole. It should be a business which involves building up better understanding between nations to offset the strain of misrepresentation and suspicions which would entangle countries in war, Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, American Minister to Denmark, declared here yesterday.

On her first leave of absence from Denmark since her appointment, Mrs. Owen told members of the Chicago Women's Club, ways in which one country's attitude toward another could be improved. She compared a diplomat's duty to that of a person who introduces two friends and then adds words which will interpret one friend to the other and supply a sympathetic interest.

A better selection of movies shown in a foreign country and more constructive newspaper reports were urged as an important means of clarifying the understanding between nations.

A scrapbook, kept by Mrs. Owen and her two diplomatic colleagues in Sweden and Finland for one month with clippings of news from the United States printed in the press of these three countries, indicated that 90 per cent of news was sensational.

"This continual flow of news of bandits and gangsters, Marathon dancers, lynchings, and frog-racings is taken seriously in Denmark," said Mrs. Owen. "It made me very sorry indeed that more could not have been written about real accomplishment in the United States for foreign readers."

The findings of the scrapbook were reported to the American Government, she said, with the result that newspapers have been asked to take more care about the type of news which flows out of the United States to the European press.

Americans living abroad were pointed to as another means of bringing together the nations. A new American Woman's Club, recently organized through Mrs. Owen's efforts, has set for itself the job of presenting a true picture of American life to Danes. In their first meeting they introduced American music and compositions of American composers. Later they will show a motion picture reel now being made of the architecture of the buildings in Washington, D. C.

Morro Castle Inspection Undertaken by Navy

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP)—The Navy Department, at the request of the Department of Commerce, will inspect within the next days the wreck of the Morro Castle, to determine whether the hulk has any potential value to the navy that would justify the probable salvage cost.

The Morro Castle is recorded as having cost $4,874,230, of which $3,422,182 was advanced as a construction loan by the United States Shipping Board, now part of the Commerce Department. More than $500,000 of the loan is understood to have been paid back. The Commerce Department is said to have been one of the Morro Castle underwriters to the extent of $700,000.

American Naval Envoys Sail for London Meeting

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (AP)—Mr. Norman H. Davis, special envoy of the United States to Europe, and Admiral William H. Standley, Chief of Naval Operations, sailed for England yesterday in the liner Manhattan to participate in naval conversations in London with Great Britain and Japan.

Both maintained a discreet silence concerning United States aims in the tripartite talks, which are preliminary to conferences in 1935 among the signatory nations for renewal of the London Pact of 1930. The London treaty expires Dec. 31, 1936.

New York Ready To Let New Jersey Have Hauptmann

Bronx Court Drops Trial as First Step; Counsel Seeks Habeas Corpus

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (AP)—The Bronx County extortion case against Bruno Richard Hauptmann was removed from the trial calendar today, and the prisoner was immediately arrested on an extradition warrant calling for his removal to New Jersey to face a murder indictment in the Lindbergh kidnap case.

The case was removed from the trial calendar by senior Bronx County Judge James M. Barrett at the request of Mr. Samuel J. Foley, district attorney, who said he acted at the request of New Jersey authorities.

The court also released the prisoner from the $100,000 bail requirement fixed when he was arraigned on the extortion indictment. As a technicality to clear the Bronx County court record, the court also paroled Hauptmann on his own recognizance.

This, however, gave the prisoner no freedom, as the extradition warrant was immediately served on him by Lieut. James J. Finn of the New York Police Department, and he was placed in the custody of two New York detectives.

A few minutes after the Bronx County court proceedings, Mr. James M. Fawcett, Hauptmann's counsel, filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus in the office of the clerk of the Bronx County Supreme Court. It was to come before Justice Ernest E. L. Hammer.

Mr. Fawcett said that he would ask that the petition be made returnable Monday, when, he said, he would be prepared to introduce "six or seven witnesses, all from the Bronx and New York, including Mrs. Hauptmann," in an effort to prove that Hauptmann was not near the scene of the kidnaping and murder in New Jersey.

Washington Drops Out Of Hauptmann Case

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP)—The Department of Justice has written finis to a man hunt it pursued relentlessly since it entered the case of the kidnaping of the Lindbergh baby, who was stolen from his crib in March, 1932.

The department considers its work done now that Bruno Richard Hauptmann has been indicted for extortion and murder in connection with the Lindbergh kidnaping.

Old Town Builds New Hall

Alviso, Calif., oldest chartered town in the State, recently began construction of the first town hall it has ever had. Council meetings previously were held in a school.

Household Working Standards Forced Down by Unskilled Help

Absence of Legal Safeguards on Wages and Hours Allows Lowering of Service Conditions, Reports of Various Agencies Show

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10—Because hundreds of inexperienced girls and women have sought jobs as household servants since the business slump began, working standards among that group have fallen sharply.

Work conditions of the 1,400,000 women employed as "servants" in the United States, says a bulletin issued by the women's bureau of the Department of Labor, have been solely dependent on the demands of countless individual employers, with resulting long and irregular hours and little relation between the work done and the wages paid or the living conditions offered.

Household employees are not covered by the hour laws in any state and are included in the minimum wage laws in only one state, and the accident compensation laws in only two. Less than 20 out of 217 placement agencies reported even in formal standards for the amount and hours of work expected of employees.

The survey concludes that, while most of the standards reported are not adequate for the protection of household employees, the attempts being made by some agencies are encouraging and point the way for further progress. It notes as particularly helpful the action in several communities where agencies have cooperated in establishing employment standards for household employees.

The difficulty of keeping up standards during periods of unemployment and depression was the point most frequently mentioned by the agencies cooperating in the study. Statements were frequent that during these times many inexperienced girls and women turn to housework, and, driven by their need, are willing to take work under almost any conditions offered. With this overcrowding of the labor market standards of employment fall and resulting reduction in pay, vacation and time off, and the acceptance of bad living conditions were reported.

A second purpose of the study was to obtain from placement agencies an evaluation of the suggested minimum standards for the full-time general houseworker proposed in 1931 by the National Committee on Employer-Employee Relationships in the Home. Since 1931, this committee has been reorganized as the "National Committee on Household Employment" and is now revising and developing these original standards.

While advocating the setting of a basic minimum wage for all domestic employees, these standards stress the importance of differentiating the skilled from the unskilled domestic worker.

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Charleston, W. Va., 918 Quarrier St.
Charlotte, N. C., 211 N. Tryon Street
East Liberty, Pa., 6016 Penn Avenue
Erie, Pa., 1010 State Street
Hartford, Conn., 89 Pratt Street
Huntington, W. Va., 945 Fourth Ave.
Philadelphia, Pa., 1016 Chestnut St.
Philadelphia, Pa., 1622 Chestnut St.
Pittsburgh, Pa., 533 Liberty Avenue
Providence, R. I., 286 Westminster St.
Richmond, Va., 421 E. Broad Street
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Scranton, Pa., 124 N. Washington Ave.
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Boarding a horse-car at Fourth Avenue and 13th Street. As recalled by Valentine's Manual of Old New York

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Mrs. Hill Bows To Jean Bauer In Golf Upset

Edith Quier Forced to Play Extra Hole to Beat Mrs. Solomon

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11—Jean Bauer, youthful Providence (R. I.) golfer, scored a surprise victory over Mrs. Opal S. Hill of Kansas City yesterday in the second round of the twenty-second annual Berthellyn Cup women's golf tournament at the Huntingdon Valley Country Club, winning by the score of 5 and 4.

Four Philadelphians and three out-of-town players kept pace with the Providence girl.

Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd of Merion, defender of the cup, advanced to the round of eight without playing yesterday when Mrs. Dan Chandler of Dallas, Texas, called home suddenly, defaulted. Mrs. Chandler holds the championship of Mexico.

Mrs. Hurd's next opponent will be Mrs. William G. Hamilton Jr. of Huntingdon Valley. Mrs. Hamilton, runnerup to Mrs. Hurd in 1933, yesterday defeated Mrs. Arthur Harr' n of Buffalo, 4 and 3.

Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Jr. of Philadelphia Country, breezed through her match with Mrs. Charles Dennehy of Chicago, winning 7 and 6. Mrs. Vare, the former Glenna Collett, reached the turn in 37 strokes for a 5-up lead. The former national champion was also two over women's par when the match ended.

Mrs. Vare's next opponent will be Mary Rogers of Jacksonville, Fla., who defeated Jean Kyer of Ann Arbor, Mich., one of last year's semifinalists. Miss Rogers led at the outset and won the match by 5 and 4.

Edith A. Quier of Huntingdon Valley faces Deborah Verry of Worcester, Mass., in the quarterfinal. Miss Quier was forced to play 19 holes yesterday to defeat Mrs. Leo Soloman of Memphis, 1 up, while Miss Verry emerged victor over Mrs. Clarence H. Vanderbeck of Philadelphia Country by winning the eighteenth hole.

Bernice Wall of the Oshkosh (Wis.) Country Club, who meets Miss Bauer in the quarterfinal round, scheduled for today, defeated Mrs. Thomas J. O'Reilly of New York in the second round, 4 and 2.

Berthellyn Cup Golf Tournament
Second Round

Edith A. Quier, Huntingdon Valley, defeated Mrs. Leon Solomon, Memphis, 1 up (19 holes).

Deborah Verry, Worcester, Mass., defeated Mrs. Clarence H. Vanderbeck, Philadelphia Country, 1 up.

Jean Bauer, Providence, R. I., defeated Mrs. Opal S. Hill, Kansas City, 5 and 4.

Bernice Wall, Oshkosh, Wis., defeated Mrs. Thomas J. O'Reilly, New York, 4 and 2.

Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Jr., Philadelphia Country, defeated Mrs. Charles Dennehy, Chicago, 7 and 6.

Mary Rogers, Jacksonville, Fla., defeated Jean Kyer, Ann Arbor, Mich., 5 and 4.

Mrs. William G. Hamilton Jr., Huntingdon Valley, defeated Mrs. Arthur Harrison, Buffalo, 4 and 3.

Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd, Merion, defeated Mrs. Dan Chandler, Dallas, Texas, by default.

May Trade Hallahan

CHICAGO, Oct. 11 (AP)—The echoes of the World Series haven't died away yet, but the report and rumor season already is on. Bill Hallahan, the world champion Cardinals' little southpaw, according to the first of the rumors, will be a member of the Chicago Cubs next season, and Pat Malone, big right hander, will do his pitching for the Cards. The Cubs need a southpaw, and Frankie Frisch, pilot of the Cards, is said to be willing to part with Hallahan to get Malone. Malone won 14 games and lost 7, but was used little during the last month of the recent season, following difficulty with Manager Charlie Grimm. Hallahan won 8 games and lost 12, but pitched a great game against Schoolboy Rowe, in the Tigers' first victory of the series.

National Hockey League Schedule for 1934-1935

	ST. LOUIS	CANADIENS	MONTREAL	TORONTO	AMERICANS	RANGERS	BOSTON	DETROIT	CHICAGO
ST. LOUIS		Dec. 22 Feb. 2 Mar. 2	Nov. 13 Jan. 3 Feb. 23	Nov. 20 Dec. 20 Jan. 22	Dec. 4 Jan. 24 Mar. 7	Nov. 16 Feb. 12 Mar. 9	Nov. 24 Jan. 10 Feb. 16	Dec. 13 Dec. 27 Mar. 12	Nov. 8 Jan. 17 Feb. 7
CANADIENS	Dec. 15 Feb. 9 Feb. 28		Dec. 11 Jan. 13 Feb. 14	Dec. 25 Jan. 17 Mar. 5	Nov. 22 Dec. 29 Feb. 23	Dec. 4 Jan. 22 Mar. 14	Dec. 1 Jan. 3 Jan. 26	Nov. 17 Feb. 7 Mar. 9	Dec. 18 Feb. 21 Mar. 19
MONTREAL	Dec. 8 Jan. 5 Jan. 29	Nov. 24 Jan. 24 Mar. 7		Dec. 13 Feb. 19 Mar. 12	Dec. 6 Jan. 19 Mar. 16	Dec. 23 Feb. 5 Feb. 26	Dec. 27 Feb. 2 Mar. 2	Nov. 29 Jan. 15 Feb. 16	Nov. 15 Jan. 10 Feb. 12
TORONTO	Dec. 1 Jan. 19 Mar. 19	Nov. 10 Jan. 5 Mar. 16	Nov. 17 Dec. 29 Feb. 9		Dec. 15 Feb. 2 Mar. 2	Dec. 8 Jan. 31 Feb. 16	Nov. 8 Feb. 7 Mar. 9	Nov. 24 Jan. 1 Jan. 26	Dec. 22 Jan. 12 Feb. 23
AMERICANS	Dec. 18 Feb. 5 Feb. 21	Dec. 9 Jan. 1 Feb. 17	Nov. 20 Jan. 31 Mar. 10	Nov. 15 Dec. 27 Jan. 10		Nov. 25 Jan. 12 Jan. 27	Dec. 13 Feb. 10 Mar. 14	Dec. 23 Jan. 17 Feb. 26	Nov. 29 Jan. 6 Jan. 22
RANGERS	Nov. 18 Jan. 13 Feb. 19	Nov. 27 Jan. 20 Mar. 12	Dec. 1 Jan. 8 Feb. 28	Dec. 11 Jan. 29 Feb. 14	Dec. 25 Jan. 15 Feb. 7		Dec. 18 Dec. 30 Feb. 24	Nov. 22 Jan. 3 Feb. 3	Dec. 20 Jan. 24 Mar. 17
BOSTON	Nov. 17 Jan. 15 Feb. 26	Dec. 8 Jan. 19 Feb. 19	Dec. 25 Jan. 22 Mar. 19	Dec. 4 Jan. 8 Feb. 12	Dec. 11 Jan. 29 Mar. 12	Dec. 18 Jan. 1 Mar. 5		Nov. 20 Dec. 22 Feb. 5	Nov. 27 Jan. 5 Mar. 16
DETROIT	Nov. 25 Dec. 9 Jan. 26	Jan. 6 Jan. 31 Mar. 17	Dec. 20 Feb. 10 Feb. 21	Dec. 2 Jan. 13 Feb. 24	Dec. 16 Dec. 30 Mar. 3	Nov. 15 Feb. 17 Mar. 7	Nov. 11 Jan. 27 Mar. 10		Dec. 25 Feb. 14 Feb. 28
CHICAGO	Nov. 22 Dec. 30 Jan. 27	Dec. 23 Feb. 5 Mar. 3	Dec. 16 Jan. 1 Feb. 24	Nov. 18 Jan. 20 Feb. 26	Dec. 2 Feb. 3 Mar. 5	Dec. 9 Feb. 10 Mar. 10	Nov. 25 Jan. 13 Feb. 17	Dec. 11 Jan. 8 Mar. 14	

Upsets Marking Football Games On Pacific Coast

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Oct. 11—Just how much farther this upsetting of traditionally stronger teams is going to go is a problem engaging the fans of the Pacific Coast Conference football title race this weekend. Within the league itself the phenomenon may not appear, as there is only one game between Conference rivals. This affair takes Washington to Oregon at Portland, Ore., but the issue has been close enough between them in recent years so a win for either would not be out of order.

Southern California, king of the coast for years, defeated 19 to 0, by Washington State last week, appears at Pittsburgh, Penna., in an important intersectional game with the university there. Though the Trojans have twice repulsed the Panthers in Rose Bowl games, a victory for the latter Saturday would no longer rank as an upset in view of recent Trojan activities. Pittsburgh defeated West Virginia 27 to 6, last week.

An upset would be scored in another intersectional encounter, if Stanford is defeated by Northwestern. The Cardinals, defending the title, played true to form last Saturday in defeating Oregon State, 17 to 0. Northwestern, on the other hand, showed weakness in a Big Ten struggle, losing to Iowa, 20 to 7. The trip to the coast, a frequent explanation of the defeats of visitors, also is working against the Wildcats from Evanston, Ill. Anything like the scoreless tie these teams played at Soldier Field, in Chicago last year, or anything less than a one-sided victory for the Cardinals, may be considered a surprise at Palo Alto.

California Meets Stagg's Team

California must defeat College of Pacific at Berkeley to put its house back in order after the 7-to-0 bump received from St. Mary's Gaels last week. Stagg's Tigers demand consideration in view of their holding Southern California to a 6-to-0 count, if this result truly showed their strength, not Trojan weakness.

Washington State is expected to sweep aside Gonzaga, in view of the latter's loose-scoring victory over Idaho, 24 to 20, and considering also the Cougars' rise in power. Montana may give U. C. L. A. a close contest at Los Angeles; but a victory for the Grizzlies would be an upset. Oregon State expects to repulse Columbia of Portland at Corvallis on Friday.

Both Washington and Oregon took last week off, saving everything for a great struggle Saturday. The Huskies have not scored on the Webfoots for several years, but last season's score was only 6 to 0, in favor of the latter, in the season's opener, trimmed U. C. L. A. 26 to 3. This affair would lead the observer to expect Maurice Van Vliet '36, halfback, to gain some more ground for the Webfoots. He figured in all but one of the scoring plays, making one and throwing a pass resulting in another. Washington showed its stars in a 13-to-0 win over Idaho two weeks ago. They were Burl Bufkin '35 and Arthur Ahonen '35, halfbacks, and Elmer Logg '35, quarterback. What they can do against Oregon defense is the question now.

Stanford expects the skilled toe of J. H. Moscrip '36, end, again to be a factor in scoring when Northwestern appears. Last week he started the defeat of the Beavers with a field goal from the 23-yard line and carried it on with two after points. Robert A. Hamilton '36, and Charles Ledbetter '37, halfbacks, also made touchdowns, with R. H. Grayson '36, fullback, gaining a lot of yardage.

The Cardinal line drew much credit for stopping most of the holes made for Norman Frankin '35, Beaver halfback, who was considered of All-American caliber last year. Stanford may find the Wildcat passing game even more threatening than was Oregon State's when the latter advanced to the two-yard line on passes alternated with plunges. Wayne Vally and James Daneri did the power smashing and Daneri threw passes to John Casserly '37, end.

By-Plays—*By George M. R. Holmes*

Sports Editor

A Yankee in British Waters

ANNOUNCEMENT that Gerard B. Lambert, rear commodore of the Eastern Yacht Club, had bought the Yankee, one of the unsuccessful candidates for the defense of the America's Cup in 1930 and 1934, and will sail her next year, comes as most welcomed news to yachtsmen. We venture to predict that it will result in doing much to counteract the very unfortunate situations which were a part of the cup series of 1934. Rear Commodore Lambert is a great lover of large yacht sailing. He has been racing Vanitie, a former unsuccessful candidate for the defense of the cup, for some 20 years, and the way he offered his yacht as a trial horse for cup defense candidates in 1930 and 1934, as well as his many courtesies to this year's British challenger, have made him a very popular figure in yaching circles abroad as well as at home. It is said to be Lambert's intention to race Yankee in American waters, if the opportunity is offered; but, if not, he will take her across the Atlantic to meet the leading Class J yachts in British waters. It is to be hoped that Yankee will go abroad next summer, as it is some time since an American yacht as large as a Class J boat has raced over there. There are a number of British yachts, including Endeavour, the 1934 challenger, and Shamrock V, the unsuccessful challenger in 1930, which would furnish plenty of competition. The trials of 1934 showed that there was very little to choose between Rainbow and Yankee, and it would certainly be interesting to see just how the American yacht would fare against Endeavour in British waters. Free from the technicalities which enter into America's Cup races, the appearance of Yankee in British waters would, we believe, result in some fine international competition.

* * *

One Man Not To Be Envied

I don't know who the man is; but I do not envy the gentleman who is going to be given the duty of signing the Dean brothers to their baseball contracts of 1935.

* * *

Will Winston Guest Be the Next 10-Goaler

When the new handicap list is compiled by the United States Polo Association, it will be interesting to see just how many goals follow the name of Winston F. C. Guest, leader of the Templeton team, which has just won the open championship of the United States. Judging from the kind of polo he displayed in the East vs. West series and the open championship, it will be surprising if he is not moved up to that select class which has a figure 10 behind its name.

Kelley and Chapman Are Drafted by Toronto Club

DURHAM, N. C., Oct. 11 (AP)—The drafting season for the Class AA baseball leagues got under way yesterday with Toronto of the International League drawing on the Southern Association for two players, Pitcher Harry Kelley of Atlanta and Infielder Calvin Chapman of Memphis. The announcement was made by headquarters here of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues.

Kelley, a veteran who has given a decade of service to the Southern loop, has been one of the league's most dependable pitchers. He won 23 and lost 11 for Memphis and Atlanta during the past season. Chapman, a young infielder, batted .304 for Memphis.

The Class AA drafting period closes at midnight. The Class A leagues may draft during a three-day period starting next Monday.

Amateur Hockey School

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 11 (AP)—The first school of hockey instruction on record has begun in connection with the New York Rangers' training activities here. Twenty amateurs, all but four from western Canada, attended the first session conducted by Lester Patrick, Ranger manager, yesterday. They are under no obligation to the club and will not lose their amateur status, but those who learn well enough may eventually land in the big league hockey. Among the students were Lynn Patrick, a son of Lester, and one "student" from the United States, Vince Papike of Eveleth, Minn.

Deans Pitch in Oklahoma City

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Oct. 11 (AP)—Jerome and Paul Dean came to Oklahoma yesterday for one of the greatest homecomings the State has ever accorded any of her sons. The two brothers flew from St. Louis to pitch in an exhibition game against the Kansas City Monarchs. The game, merely secondary to the Deans, was called at the end of 5½ innings when the supply of baseballs was exhausted. The Deans at that time were leading 4 to 0. Every time a ball was walloped in the direction of the overflow crowd that ball disappeared.

St. Louis Welcomes Cardinals

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 11 (AP)—St. Louis yesterday acclaimed the world champion Cardinals as the city's heroes. A parade over streets strewn with paper and debris of the celebration which began Tuesday afternoon and extended through most of the night, was the city's tribute to the conquerors of Detroit's Tigers. Near the front of the line of parading automobile, just behind the car reserved for Mayor Bernard F. Dickmann and club officials, rode triumphantly the brothers Dean—Dizzy, exuberant, bizarre; Paul, having just as good a time in his more quiet manner.

Walthour and Lepage Lead

MONTREAL, Oct. 11 (AP)—The fast-moving team of Jimmy Walthour of New York and Henri Lepage of Montreal, who won the six-day bike race at Pittsburgh a week ago, held the lead in Montreal's six-day grind at 9 p. m. last night. They were two laps ahead of the field. Tied for second place were Heinz Vopel-Zenon St. Laurent, Charlie Winter-Ernst Muller, and Frank Bartell-Laurent Gadou. The leaders had traveled 1251 miles and four laps.

Revolta 9 Up on Old Man Par

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 11 (AP)—His war clubs beating out a succession of pars, birdies and eagles, Johnny Revolta, professional golfer of Milwaukee, Wis., yesterday captured the Queen City open golf tourney, 9 up on Old Man Par. His 54-hole total was 207. Revolta, who carved out a 68 on his opening round Tuesday, came back with a similar card in the morning round yesterday.

Can-Am Meeting Sunday

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 11 (AP)—The Canadian-American Hockey League will meet in New York at 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon. At that time, the make-up of the circuit for the coming season is expected to be settled.

College Soccer Results

Annapolis 4, Western Maryland 0.
H. M. S. Dragon 3, Pennsylvania 2.
West Chester T. 8, Lehigh 0.
West Point 3, Bucknell 0.

College of the Holy Cross athletic officials have had such a call for football tickets for the Harvard-Holy Cross game on Oct. 20 that they were compelled to ask Harvard for another allotment. The first allotment, running from Section 1 through Section 7, was sold out yesterday.

Miss Browning Wins Long Distance Swim In England's Thames

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PUTNEY, Eng.—Miss S. L. Browning, a 17-year-old member of the Newport and Stroud Swimming Club, has won the English women's long-distance championship, gained in the past four years by the celebrated Joyce Cooper. Since her recent marriage to John Babcock, a well-known Thames oarsman, Miss Cooper has retired from competitive swimming. She was present, however, at the fourteenth annual distance race here, piloting one of her three younger sisters, L. I. Cooper. The contest takes place in the Thames River, over a course of 5 miles and 60 yards, between Kew and Putney. The winner's time this year was 1h. 11m. 15.8s.

The swimmers must have felt a certain relief as they dived into the water, for at the time of the start there was a violent shower of rain whipped by gusts of wind. Long spells of sunshine had made the river water quite warm, and the temperature of it was well above that of the rain. After the first 400 yards or so had been covered Miss Browning, Miss Kenyon of Nelson S. C., Olive Bartle, Croydon Ladies' S. C., and Catherine Broadley, Hammersmith Ladies' S. C., were out on their own, about 20 yards ahead of the main bunch of swimmers.

By the time the Mortlake Brewery, the finishing point of the annual Oxford-Cambridge boat race, was reached, Miss Kenyon had a slight lead from Miss Browning. Miss Bartle was third, while Miss Broadley had dropped back into the bunch. This order was maintained past Barnes Railway Bridge and along Dukes Meadows to Chiswick Eyot. At Hammersmith Bridge (just over two miles from the finish) Miss Browning had forged ahead and held a lead of 15 yards over Miss Kenyon. Miss Bartle was about four yards behind the runner-up. This trio was 50 yards in front of the fourth competitor. Very choppy water was encountered in the next mile.

At the Fulham Club's football ground, where the half-time interval of the Fulham versus Blackpool match was in progress, the spectators on the popular side turned riverward to give the competitors encouraging cheers. Here, with about ¾ mile to go, Miss Browning increased her pace and also her advantage and she led Miss Kenyon by over 30 yards. The Nelson girl had all her work cut out to keep ahead of Miss Bartle who was making a great effort to get into second place. Miss Bartle made her bid too early and Miss Kenyon shook her off.

The times of the first six were:

	H	M	S
S. L. Browning (Newport and Stroud S. C.)	1	11	15.8
Mary Kenyon (Nelson S. C.)	1	11	58
Olive Bartle (Croydon L. S. C.)	1	12	12
D. E. Edwards (Greenwich S. C.)	1	13	57
E. Ames (Hammersmith L. S. C.)	1	14	18
E. Pascall (Staffordshire House S.C.)	1	14	46

National Professional Football League

Western Division

	Won	Lost	Tied	P.C.
Chicago Bears	4	0	0	1.000
Detroit	3	0	0	1.000
Chicago Cardinals	2	1	0	.667
Green Bay	2	2	0	.500
Cincinnati	0	4	0	.000

Eastern Division

Brooklyn	1	1	0	.500
New York	2	2	0	.500
Pittsburgh	2	4	0	.400
Boston	1	2	0	.333
Philadelphia	1	2	0	.333

Bears Defeat Pirates

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 11 (AP)—Performing as champions, the Chicago Bears marched to four touchdowns last night and lambasted the Pittsburgh Pirates, 28 to 0, in a National Professional Football League encounter. Approximately 20,000 persons, the largest football crowd of the season in Pittsburgh, saw the Chicagoans, leaders of the league last year, score their fourth straight victory. The game was advertised as the farewell appearance of Red Grange, one of the big men in the Bears backfield.

Tennis Players Arrive

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 11—Dorothy E. Round, English tennis champion, headed a group of British net tourists who arrived yesterday in the Cunard White Star liner Majestic, en route to Australia, where an extensive tour awaits them. George P. Hughes, English Davis Cup doubles star; Nancy M. Lyle and Evelyn N. Dearman made up the remainder of the party. They will journey to California, where they will join Frederick J. Perry, Frank H. D. Wilde, Betty Nuthall and Freda James, who will also make the trip to Australia. William T. Tilden 2d, former amateur star, who recently concluded a professional tour on the Continent, also arrived in the Majestic yesterday.

Jackson Traded for Pusie

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (AP)—The New York Rangers of the National Hockey League yesterday announced the trade of Jean Pusie, defense player, for Percy Jackson, veteran goaltender of the Boston Cubs of the Canadian-American Hockey League, a farm team of the Boston Bruins.

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Sopwith and Crew Of Endeavour Are Honored at Banquet

LONDON, Oct. 11 (AP)—Practically everybody except Harold S. Vanderbilt, skipper of the victorious Rainbow in the recent America's cup yacht races, was present last night at the Pilgrim's banquet in honor of T. O. M. Sopwith, who sailed the British challenger, Endeavour, Mrs. Sopwith and the yacht's amateur crew.

While dozens of bemedalled admirals, generals and other officers toasted the defeated crew of Endeavour and spoke fondly of cordial relations between England and America, Vanderbilt presumably retired early at his hotel near-by. The victorious skipper's name was neither mentioned directly nor by inference.

Sopwith's remarks were much in the same tenor as those he made before leaving the United States, regretting the fact that he and the New York club were unable to agree upon interpretations of the rules.

"I still have hopes," he said, "that I may in the near future start all over again on a proper basis. No one in the New York Yacht Club is any more satisfied with the result of this series than I am."

Lily Harper, 18-Year-Old Golf Champion, Advances

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP)—Lily Harper, who holds the Virginia golf title at the age of 18, was well on her way today toward new laurels. She faced Mrs. Betty Meckley of Washington, in the semifinals of the Middle Atlantic Women's championship.

The girl from Portsmouth, Va., scored a convincing 6-and-5 victory over Susan Hacker, Washington, in yesterday's quarterfinals over the Washington Golf and Country Club course, while Mrs. Meckley defeated Mrs. Jack Scott, Washington, 3 and 2.

In the other semifinal, Mrs. David H. Clark, Washington, met Mrs. Roland Mackenzie, also of Washington. Mrs. Clark, who won the qualifying round medal, defeated Mrs. J. H. Dowdall, Washington, 6 and 5, yesterday, while Mrs. Mackenzie was winning 1 up from Mrs. Dorothy White Nicolson, Washington.

Greenbrier Tennis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Oct. 11—All play was postponed in the annual invitation tennis tournament at the Greenbrier Golf and Tennis Club yesterday because of rain.

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Sporting Around the Hub

THE Tigers and Johnnies will dine together at Lowell House after the football game between Princeton and Harvard on Nov. 3. The dinner will mark the first occasion that a Harvard team has dined with its opponents after a gridiron encounter, which is particularly interesting in view of the circumstances leading to the break in sports relations between Harvard and Princeton in 1926. The teams will sit down at 6 o'clock. This scheduled get-together of players, coaches and athletic committee members is the result of a suggestion of Julian L. Coolidge '95, professor of mathematics and master of Lowell House. The proposal was immediately accepted by the Princeton board of athletic control.

* * *

Brown Club of Boston will stage its annual "Night Before the Harvard Game" get-together in the Swiss Room of the Hotel Copley-Plaza, starting at 8 o'clock tomorrow night. Among the speakers will be William J. Bingham, director of athletics at Harvard; Myles Lane, Harvard backfield coach; D. O. (Tuss) McLaughry, head football coach at Brown, and a group of other Brown coaches.

* * *

Any time a trade goes through in which a tried and experienced hockey player leaves for one of color and reputation but no actual major league showing the value involved remains questionable. The Bruins traded their minor league goalie, Percy Jackson to Rangers for Jean Pusie. Jackson has been a great little goalie and filled in neatly for Tiny Thompson when the Bruins needed him. His worth is known. Pusie had a major league trial with Rangers and failed as a defenseman but has always looked good in minor league hockey.

* * *

Mrs. William M. Shedden and Mrs. Charles G. Edgarton, champions two years ago, captured the women's doubles tennis title at the Concord County Club yesterday afternoon. They defeated Mrs. Leon F. Foss and Mrs. Julian W. Ballou, 6—2, 6—1.

* * *

Mrs. Henri F. Prunaret Jr. scored low gross with a 50 in the women's best selected 12-hole golf tournament at the Charles River Country Club yesterday.

* * *

The score of Paul Guibord's victory over Capt. Bob Husted of Dartmouth, announced in this column this week, was 6—0, 6—1, 6—4. Guibord, a Melrose boy, in taking the Dartmouth tennis title from Husted, who held it for two years, used more speed than usual and continually bothered his opponent with deep high-bounding shots in the backhand corner. Husted was erratic throughout the match. The varsity doubles tournament is scheduled to get under way today, weather permitting.

* * *

The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Golf Association will be held at 5:30 p. m. on Oct. 25 at the Weston Golf Club, Weston, for the transaction of the following business: to receive reports; elect officers for the ensuing year and to act upon such business as shall come before the meeting. Charles E. Mason of The Country Club, present secretary-treasurer, is expected to succeed the retiring president, Charles H. Cross. There will be an 18-hole handicap medal play tournament in the afternoon with dinner to follow the business meeting taking place from 5:30 to 7.

* * *

Tomorrow Alumni Field will house a promising game of football in which two of the undefeated elevens of the East, Fordham and Boston College tangle. These contests have always been hard, rugged affairs and with both teams better than average this season an exhibition of thrilling football is anticipated. The Harvard football squad will attend this game. A crowd of 20,000 to 25,000 is expected.

* * *

Tennis has again shown itself to be the favorite fall sport among Harvard freshmen with 203 men taking part in the game as their compulsory sport this year. Rowing, which tied with tennis in popularity last year, dropped to fourth place this season. Figures in other sports are: Swimming 197; single sculls 153; rowing 133; football 131; soccer 74; track 45; fencing 28; cross-country 20; managers 12; lacrosse 12; baseball 6; polo 12, and miscellaneous 5.

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O

Lowering of the Cream Line In Jar of Milk Her Ambition

Woman Who Runs Dairy Farm in Small Massachusetts Town Seeks Goal of a Pure-Bred Herd of Guernsey Cows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, Mass.,—The wish-wush of warm milk spanking the bottom of a shiny pail played tuneful accompaniment to the remarks of Mrs. Beatrice B. French, today, as she dramatized with skillful fingers the part of a farmerette whose business is dairying as opposed to usual feminine occupations.

To many who pass the Ashwood farm the barn, with its neat sign stating that Golden Glow Farms Dairy is located there, it is merely another rural milk business in a district of similar farms. But this establishment also stands for the courage of its two women founders, Mrs. French and Mrs. Helen C. Woodward, art supervisor in the public schools of New Bedford.

Two years ago, on another farm, fire swept their barn, destroyed all their equipment and a fine herd of cows. Salvaging what she could from the ruin, this small woman with an attractive smile and a quick, brisk manner, set about to rebuild the business.

"We started from scratch on this new location," she explains. "All that was left were a few tools and three good Guernseys that had been out on pasturage. With them and others that we have raised from calves, we are climbing back. Our goal is a pure-bred herd and a large retail route for high-grade milk."

Twelve sleek cows munching hay while two boy milkers play tinkling tunes in shiny milk buckets tell part of the story of two women in quest of a goal. So do some spotted calves and a second milk route to Marion, Mass. The farm truck and a cleanly, modern milk house—still quite small—also tell of their comeback.

Like many women who found they had to become breadwinners when their men went off to fight, Mrs. French took off her kitchen apron and went to work with the same courage that is the best asset of her present business. Her husband was a lieutenant in the World War. She took up the reins literally on their farm in Charlemont. Recipes and dress patterns were put aside for agricultural bulletins and farm lectures of Massachusetts State College. She enjoyed the work so much that she took up farm management as a profession.

Being a woman agriculturist won her a place as head of the farm at the State School for Girls near Columbia, S. C. Her friendly guidance over former delinquents won such coöperation that soon the "another chance" school was producing most of its foodstuffs. Later, she became farm manager at the State School for Girls at Hudson, N. Y.

A break in her farm work came when she was appointed director of the Long Lane School for Girls at Middletown, Conn., but indoor work had no appeal for her after years of farming. She resigned and started the dairy where her ambition is to make the golden glow of cream take up more room in a bottle of milk. In achieving that the problem of finding customers takes care of itself, she reasons.

State Road Fund Asked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The North Carolina State Highway and Public Works Commission, is asking the framers of the budget for the next biennium to recommend legislative appropriations aggregating $45,000,000 including $16,000,000 for new work. Heretofore, federal funds have been available.

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Mrs. Beatrice B. French
Manager and Part Owner of the Golden Glow Farms Dairy, Rochester, Mass.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	Curtis radio chat..	Mixed quartet.....	CBS soloist.....
5:15	Agriculture reports...	Studio soloist.....	'Once Upon a Time'	"Skippy" sketch...
5:30	"The Singing Lady"..	"Little Women"...	"Jack Armstrong".	"Melody Mart"...
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Buddy and Blake..	Yankee Singers....	"Miniatures" .....
6:00	"Air Adventures".....	Evening Tattler:	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	Political speakers....	sketches; music .	Merry-Go-Round ..	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	News; features.....	Features; news....	Football talk.....	Local dance music.
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Billy Batchelor....	Local dance music.	Musical; report....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	Neal O'Hara.....	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service.....
7:15	"Joe and Bateese"....	Gene and Glenn ..	"Just Plain Bill"...	Local dance music.
7:30	Studio speaker.....	After Dinner Revue	Jack Smith; orch..	Dramatization of
7:45	Shirley Howard.....	Big Freddy Miller.	Boake Carter, news	the Discovery of
8:00	Soloists; pop. orch....	Vallee Orchestra;	Russian music.....	America; special
8:15	Orrin White, tenor..	Yahbut - Cheerily;	"Fats" Waller.....	musical program.
8:30	Dean Archer, talk..	F. Shaw Chorus;	Leith Stevens's	Jubilee Singers....
8:45	Edmond Boucher, basso	Lou Holtz.....	Harmonies: pop..	String ensemble...
9:00	Death Valley Days,	Show Boat Hour:	Casa Loma Orch.;	Local dance music.
9:15	dramatic sketch....	Jack Benny; solo-	talks; soloist.....	Organ; soloist.....
9:30	"Musical Keys":	ists; blackface	Fred Waring & his	Local dance music.
9:45	piano; organ; octet..	skit; orchestra...	Pennsylvanians .	News Service.....
10:00	NBC Artists' Revue:	Paul Whiteman's	Forty-five Minutes	Pete Herman and
10:15	popular variety.....	Music Hall: tab-	in Hollywood: so-	his orchestra....
10:30	"Economics of Free	loid musical com-	loists; sketch; or.	Local dance music.
10:45	Competition," talks..	edy; soloists.....	Music Rhymester..	CBS piano team..
11:00	Features; speaker....	Forecasts; reports.	News Service.....	Talk, Robert Ripley
11:15	Joe Rines's Orchestra	Harmonica group .	CBS dance music .	Local dance music.
11:30	Jolly Coburn and his	Anson Weeks and	Joe Haymes and	Local dance music.
11:45	orchestra	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....	Sign off .....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:00 WBZ, Inauguration of new president of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.
11:00 WBZ, WEEI, "Henry Morgan, the Buccaneer," dramatization and music.
11:15 WNAC, United States Army Band, Capt. William J. Stannard, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: conservation day program; speakers; music.

After Luncheon

2:15 WNAC, Football game, from Chestnut Hill, Jack Ingersoll, reporter.
3:00 WAAB, Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor. Symphony No. 3 in F major (Brahms); Liebesnacht-Tristan, Excerpts, Act 3 Parsifal (Wagner).
3:00 WBZ, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: guest speakers; orchestra.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
5:30 WEEI, Dame Sybil Thorndike, English actress, interviewed by William Lundell.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, "Plantation Echoes". Willard Robison's Orchestra; Mildred Bailey.
7:30 WNAC, Walter Smith, "The Voice of the Cornet."
8:00 WEEI, Grantland Rice, football talk; Jessica Dragonette, soprano; male qartet; piano duo; concert orchestra, Rosario Bourdon, conductor.
8:15 WAAB, "Depths of Time," Prof. Frederick K. Morris, M. I. T.
8:30 WBZ, Dwight Fiske, entertainer; Jane Froman; Earl Oxford; Goodman Orchestra.
8:30 WAAB, Boston Opera Club Orchestra, Raffaelo Martino, conductor.
9:00 WNAC, "The March of Time," dramatization of the news of the week.
9:00 WBZ, Phil Harris and his orchestra; Leah Ray, soloist.
9:00 WEEI, Waltz Time: Vivienne Segal and Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, Phil Baker; players; soloists; Leon Belasco's Orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, "Hollywood Hotel": Dick Powell; El Brendel; soloists; Louella Parsons and guest screen players; Ted Fio-Rito and his orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Al Bernard-Paul Dumont and Their Burnt Cork Dandies: soloists; orchestra.
10:00 WEEI, "The First Nighter" sketch, from Chicago.

Boston Events

Tonight

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Dr. John M. Tutt, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Braintree, in Town Hall, Braintree, 8.

Theaters

"AMERICA SINGS" (Shubert). New musical romance based on life and melodies of Stephen Foster. With Jules Bledsoe, Paul Haakon—featured dancer in "Annina"—Lee Sims, Ilonay Bailey and many others. 8:30. Matinee tomorrow at 2:30.

"AH, WILDERNESS" (Plymouth). Theatre Guild presents this Eugene O'Neill comedy, with George M. Cohan. 8:10.

"ROBERTA" (Colonial). Jerome Kern's musical comedy. 8:15.

Movies

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — Damon Runyon's story, "The Lemon Drop Kid," with Lee Tracy, Helen Mack and Baby LeRoy. Fenway at 1:30, 4:25, 6:47, 9:11. Paramount at 9, 11:12 a. m., 1:36, 4, 6:24, 8:48. Also Barbara Stanwyck in "A Lost Lady."

FINE ARTS—"The Blue Light," beautiful legend of the Dolomite Mountains, held over for a second week. Short subjects include first of geology and symphony orchestra series and a Walt Disney colored cartoon. 1:10, 3:25, 5:40, 7:55, 10.

EXETER—Robert Louis Stevenson's "Treasure Island." 3:05, 6, 9. Also Edna May Oliver in "We're Rich Again."

BOSTON—Russ Columbo in "Wake Up and Dream." Vaudeville, Ranny Weeks' orchestra. 10:00 a. m., 1:10, 4:19, 7:28, 10:37.

TREMONT — "Paddy the Next Best Thing," with Warner Baxter, and "Tonight Is Ours," with Claudette Colbert. Various short features. Continuous from 9 a. m. to 11.

ORPHEUM — "Death on the Ground," a blend of sport and mystery. Vaudeville. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

METROPOLITAN — "Madame Du Barry," with Dolores Del Rio, Ted Lewis and His Band on the stage. 11:20 a. m., 1:55, 4:40, 7:30, 10:15.

MODERN—"The Case of the Howling Dog," with Warren William. A satisfactorily complex detective mystery. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20. Also "Now and Forever," with Shirley Temple.

STATE—"Outcast Lady," a new film version of Michael Arlen's "The Green Hat," with Constance Bennett. 12:30, 3:38, 6:45, 9:55. Also James Dunn in "Have a Heart."

UPTOWN—Ann Harding in "The Fountain." 2:37, 5:37, 8:37. Also Shirley Temple in "Now and Forever."

KEITH'S — Premiere of "The Gay Divorcee," with Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire, at 10. Final showings of "The Count of Monte Cristo," at 10:17 a. m., 12:31, 2:45, 4:59, 7:13.

STRAND — "Friends of Mr. Sweeney." 2:42, 5:35, 8:28. Also "One More River."

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "In Far Mandalay"; Scrappy cartoon; Laurel and Hardy in "Them Thar Hills"; other shorts and news reels. Continuous, 9:20 a. m. to 11:30.

Music

ERA CIVIC CHORUS—Special concert in Sanatorium at 240 River Street, 7.

Other Events

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN LEAGUE—Congressmen's Night, talks by Robert Luce and Richard B. Wigglesworth. Fritz-Carlton Hotel, 1138 Boylston Street, 8.

TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB—Adult Education Center Courses: "Developing Leadership in Adult Education," by Dr. Kirtley F. Mather, 8; "Conversational German," by Barbara Saldiit, intermediate course, 8.

Tomorrow

Music

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA—Dr Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Symphony Hall, 2:30. Program:

"Passacaglia" ..... Koussevitzky
Symphony No. 2 ..... Borodin
Symphony in D minor ..... Franck

Other Events

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—"Columbus." A Yale Chronicle film showing the story of the discoverer, from the Spanish Court to the sighting of the new world, 3.

New Movie Programs

METROPOLITAN—"Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," with W. C. Fields and Zasu Pitts.
KEITH'S—"The Gay Divorcee," with Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire.
BOSTON — "Servants' Entrance," with Janet Gaynor.
STATE — "The Last Gentleman," with George Arliss.
ORPHEUM — "The Barretts of Wimpole Street."

Ship Hulks Proposed For Potato Storage

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 11 (AP)—A proposal to use some of the big wooden sailing ships abandoned on the mudflats of Maine harbors as storage places for the 7000 carloads of surplus Maine potatoes, was advanced by Gov. Louis J. Brann yesterday.

He said he would inquire of potato men if, after the ships had been cleaned up and floated, some of them would be suitable for storage purposes, if towed with their loads to the South before Maine's winter sets in.

The Government has agreed to buy some of the potatoes, the Governor said, but the amount has not been determined.

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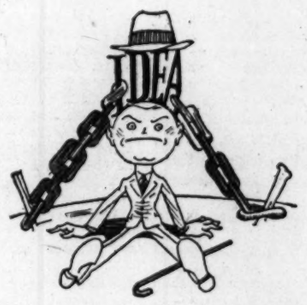

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Up and Down Beacon Hill

Election comes just three weeks from next Tuesday. Next Wednesday midnight will determine just how many citizens of the Commonwealth will be entitled to vote this year, for registration closes that day.

Considering the campaign so far, most of the charges being made and names called have been on the part of the Republicans who have been trying their best to show the vulnerability of former Mayor James M. Curley, the Democratic candidate for Governor, and by far the most colorful figure in this encounter. Statements affecting the financial standing of Mr. Curley coupled with the ancient query of: "How did he get it?" are being freely made by some of the Republican campaigners who have ransacked the shelves of City Hall record rooms and pulled accusations out in a cloud of dust, for most of them are of long standing.

To all this Mr. Curley makes no specific reply but continues to shout his battle cry of "Work and Wages," battering on the tom tom the while. Then, to vary the monotony, the former Mayor shudderingly tells the voters of Massachusetts that Lieut.-Gov. Gaspar G. Bacon, the Republican candidate for Governor, is on the lists of preferred customers of the New York banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co. Thus, to a certain extent does the financial position of both of the leading candidates in this campaign enter into the sort of arguments being freely used by Republicans and Democrats.

All of the irregularities ever occurring at Boston City Hall are laid, as it were, to Mr. Curley, while Mr. Bacon by innuendo is held responsible for all of the financial administration of the House of Morgan.

Political-wise observers just laugh.

In the contest for the United States Senatorship, Mr. Robert M. Washburn has been carrying the verbal fisticuffs right up to the very face of the Senior Senator, Mr. David I. Walsh. The provokingly droll Mr. Washburn has actually dared to attempt to prove that Senator Walsh has been far from the indomitable and unbeatable figure in politics it has been wont to hold him. With his slingshot full of keen and sarcastic bits of penetrating satire, the doughty Mr. Washburn has called on the statistics of the past and showed that Mr. Walsh never won a state election here when the Republicans were wholly united.

From the Senator who has so far not been exceedingly active in the campaign has come no word of attempted reply. He has told Massachusetts voters that he's for the entire Democratic ticket and this with a straight face despite the perfervid speeches he made before the final primary in which he did everything in his vocal power to defeat Mr. Curley. The backtrack has been a good deal harder for Gov. Joseph B. Ely to take and so far he has failed to swallow the candidacy of the oftentimes Mayor of Boston.

Mr. Washburn is showing undreamed of signs of strength and progress in the present listings.

The balance of the tickets seem to have been left to shift for themselves. Especially is this true of the Democrats. Mr. Curley fairly overshadows the balance of their ticket, so much so that he will doubtlessly stand out far and away ahead of all the other contenders in the final count unless it be that of the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer.

Adding greatly to the effectiveness in the present campaign in Massachusetts for the Republicans is the Young Republicans of Massachusetts, a vigorous and vital organization of which Mr. Wallace Stearns of Boston is state chairman. The Young Republicans have nearly 40 organizations in various parts of Massachusetts in 13 of the 16 counties. Over 10,000 Republicans have signed its membership rolls. Mr. Stearns' Young Republicans are holding 66 rallies or big powwows this fall in the interests of the G. O. P.

Rush Jones.

New Hampshire Costs For Relief Reduced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—Relief disbursements in this State for the last week in September showed a reduction at the rate of $60,000 a month over the "peak month" of May, according to information given out by the State Relief Administration.

It was also made known that as many people were employed on relief projects in the State at the latter date as on the earlier. This is due, in part, to the fact that less expert supervision has been necessary.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Rain, followed by decreasing cloudiness late this afternoon or early tonight, becoming fair and slightly warmer tonight; Friday fair; gentle to moderate southwest to west winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Rain and slightly warmer tonight; Friday fair.

Massachusetts: Cloudy, possibly rain; slightly warmer in north portion tonight; Friday fair.

Rhode Island: Cloudy tonight; Friday fair, not much change in temperature.

Connecticut: Cloudy, slightly warmer tonight; Friday fair.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh south winds tonight, shifting to northwest on Friday over the north portion and fresh west over south portion; weather somewhat overcast with rain over north portion tonight; fair on Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	51	60	New Orleans.	70	78
Bermuda	74	84	New York .	54	58
Chicago	56	64	Norfolk, Va..	62	72
Denver	42	66	Philadelphia.	54	60
Helena, Mont.	45	76	St. Louis ..	62	80
Jacksonville..	76	86	St Paul	58	72
Kansas City..	50	60	San Francisco	54	76
Los Angeles..	64	82	Washington..	56	62
Miami, Fla...	84	88			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time, Oct. 11.
B—Maximum, Oct. 10.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 12:37 p. m.; height, 10.4 feet.
Friday, 1:10 a. m.; height, 9.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:40 p. m.

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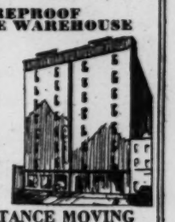

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in New York and Philadelphia
of Contemporary American Painting
October 13 to November 5

In an effort to stimulate further the practical interest in art stirred by the Public Works of Art Project, The Wanamaker Stores have inaugurated and sponsored in New York and Philadelphia simultaneous exhibitions of oil paintings.

In conformity with the plan, seven canvases were selected by the Jury for purchase by John Wanamaker out of the $3100 purchase-fund—three for New York and four for Philadelphia—to serve as a nucleus of a Wanamaker Collection of American Painting.

Works selected by the Jury for purchase by John Wanamaker, New York:
NEGRO BOY ..... *by* Thomas Benton
TUMBLERS ..... *by* Lucile Blanch
TATTOO AND HAIRCUT .. *by* Reginald Marsh

Works selected by the Jury for purchase by John Wanamaker, Philadelphia:
THE READER ..... *by* Julius Bloch
JEFFERSON STREET .... *by* Antonio P. Martino
INTERIOR WITH FIGURES *by* Walter Gardner
A BRIGADIER, TRAILS IN LUXEMBOURG *by* Edward Deavy

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Mystery Lighthouse

By Jack Bechdolt

CHAPTER TWO

Halibut Island's Cold Welcome

When our story opened, Tom Rodney, Billy Bevan, and Nat Poole were aboard the Montana, approaching Halibut Island, a low lighthouse reef off the coast of Alaska. This was their destination. Capt. Abner Costello, keeper of the lighthouse, was a lifelong friend of Mr. Rodney and had spent last Christmas holidays with Tom's family. It was then that the invitation for the following summer had been given, and although parents debated, and Tom had first to recover lost ground in mathematics, consent was finally gained, and now the boys were approaching their goal."

DEEP in the steel depths of the S. S. Montana a bell clanged. The vibration of the screw dwindled to a mere tremor. The progress of the ship slowed to a drift.

"Captain Thomas doesn't dare come in closer," Blinky remarked. "It's shoal water, remember. I guess he's running a big risk going as close as this."

A smiling officer approached them. "Better hustle, boys. A boat will be ready to put you ashore right away."

Bags had been packed long before. There was little to do but get them out and say good-by to the steamship's captain. They found Captain Thomas on the bridge, cordial but brisk.

"I don't like the look of this weather. There's a gale brewing out there and this is a dangerous coast for a big ship. Please don't waste time in the boat and good-by and a pleasant holiday to you all."

A ladder of wood steps lashed by ropes had already gone tumbling over the Montana's side. Far below a small boat manned by two sailors and a bos'n danced on the swells. Tom was first to descend, Bones clasped tightly in his arms. From the deck he had a last glimpse of the shining white tower. He could even see the bright scrap of color that was the flag flying from its staff. Then his foot was on the rope ladder; he was clinging desperately.

With every roll of the big ship the ladder swayed far out into the air. It was like being on a giant swing, but unlike a swing where one sat quiet, here one must keep climbing down to the waiting small boat. Tom dropped in at last. Nat and Billy tumbled after him, breathless and just a little awed by their wild descent. The small boat pushed off and headed shoreward. Now a thick blanket of chill fog had rolled up ahead. Halibut Island and light had vanished. The boat was out of sight of ship and shore, alone on a chill, gray sea.

Not until they were near shore were the mists thinned sufficiently to reveal the island again. It reared up before them, a rocky place with low but precipitous sides toward the sea. They knew that the one cove safe for landing was on the shore side. Halibut was little more than a long reef upon which a small, evergreen forest grew, the lighthouse and its buildings the only civilization.

"I thought the tower would be higher," Billy murmured. "It doesn't look a hundred feet—"

"Hundred and ten," Tom corrected. "But they could see the light farther out at sea if it was higher."

Blinky turned and spoke with calm authority. "You're all wrong, Billy. If the lighthouse was twice as high, it wouldn't help much. You've got to figure on the earth's curvature. Remember how you see a ship disappear below the horizon—"

"Of course I do. So if the tower was higher you could see it from farther off—"

Blinky checked the interruption with a wave of the hand. "Sorry, but it's not so easy as that. The earth's curvature increases as the square of the distance—"

"What-what!"

"For instance, if a man stood on a ship 15 feet above the water he could see a tower a hundred feet high from 15¾ miles offshore. But if the tower was 200 feet above the sea, the same man could see it only a distance of 20½ miles. So, you see, it doesn't pay to build lighthouses any higher."

Two boys stared on the lecturer open-mouthed.

"The square of the distance," Tom quoted, awe struck.

"Hey," Billy cried, "you've been reading a book."

Blinky blushed. "Well, what if I did read a book! It tells all about lighthouses. What's the harm in knowing about a thing if you're going to get mixed up with it?"

The Landing Cove

The small boat had circled the cliffs and now entered the landing cove on the shore side. At the end of the little harbor they saw the white painted shed and marine railway that accommodated the launch used by the keeper. Farther off stood the white tower, the keeper's cottage and a low building that held the automatic fog signal.

Already warned not to waste time the three chums had their bags in hand. When the boat's keel grated on sand they sprang ashore and helped shove her afloat again. Followed by their good-bys the Montana's tender rowed rapidly out of the cove and was lost in the mists.

"Where's Captain Abner?"

It was Blinky who voiced the question while the three visitors stood among bags and paraphernalia, looking about them a little uncertainly.

Blinky's words sent a queer little thrill of apprehension over Tom. Many times he had pictured this moment of arrival at Halibut Island and always with Abner Costello waiting ashore to grasp them by the hand. Now the moment had come and there was nobody to welcome them, nor was there anybody in sight about the lighthouse tower. In that gray, wan, cloudy light Halibut Island looked empty of all human life and the whistling of the rising wind and the thunderous pounding of surf were the only sounds of any activity.

They had reached their goal. The small boat, their last link with the steamship and civilization, had departed. But where was Captain Abner!

Blinky was staring about, shaking his head, his expression gloomy. "Captain Abner Costello is the sort who certainly would be here to welcome us," he declared. "I guess there must be something the matter, all right?"

Billy turned a startled face to Tom. "Oh Tom, you don't think that, do you?"

Whatever Tom thought, he knew now was not the time to get panicky. "Blinky," he said, "snap out of it. You're a regular old cloud of gloom. Grab your packs, fellows. We'll go up to the tower." He set a good example by picking up his own kit. With Bones racing in circles before them they started out.

As they neared the buildings Tom cupped his lips and gave a hail. "Captain Costello! Oh, Captain Abner. Light ahoy!" There was no answer except the dull roaring of the surf against the seaward cliffs and the scream of a startled gull winging in the driving gray mists.

Blinky grasped Tom's arm. "Do you see something queer about that?"

"I do not. What?"

"The light's still burning."

"Why not?" Tom asked, shaking Blinky's hand loose.

"It's daylight, that's why. Whoever heard of a lighthouse burning in daylight?"

A Curl of Smoke

It was strange, come to think of it. And stranger that although a curl of smoke came from the cottage chimney and the flag flew from its jackstaff, there was no answer to their hail, nor any sign of human form about the buildings.

Tom tried to say something reassuring about the light burning because of the gathering fog and storm, but even to him that carried little conviction. Three silent, puzzled boys walked into the light tower, followed by a slinking, apprehensive dog.

The tower door stood ajar. It revealed the round interior with neatly whitewashed walls and a spiral stair to the lamp room at the top.

Near the door a small desk was made fast to the wall, and on it stood an open book which Tom knew to be the keeper's log in which events of the day are posted. On hooks near by oilskins hung. Boots were ranged neatly just below. Everything was shining clean, everything was quiet, so still that Tom heard the murmur of the lamp machinery. Again he called for Captain Abner, and again there was no answer. He went slowly up the spiral stair, the boys and the dog at his heels. The lamp room was empty, the great lenses revolved steadily and the incandescent light blazed, sending out its rays to compete with the thickening fog.

"Well, he's not here," Tom announced rather needlessly.

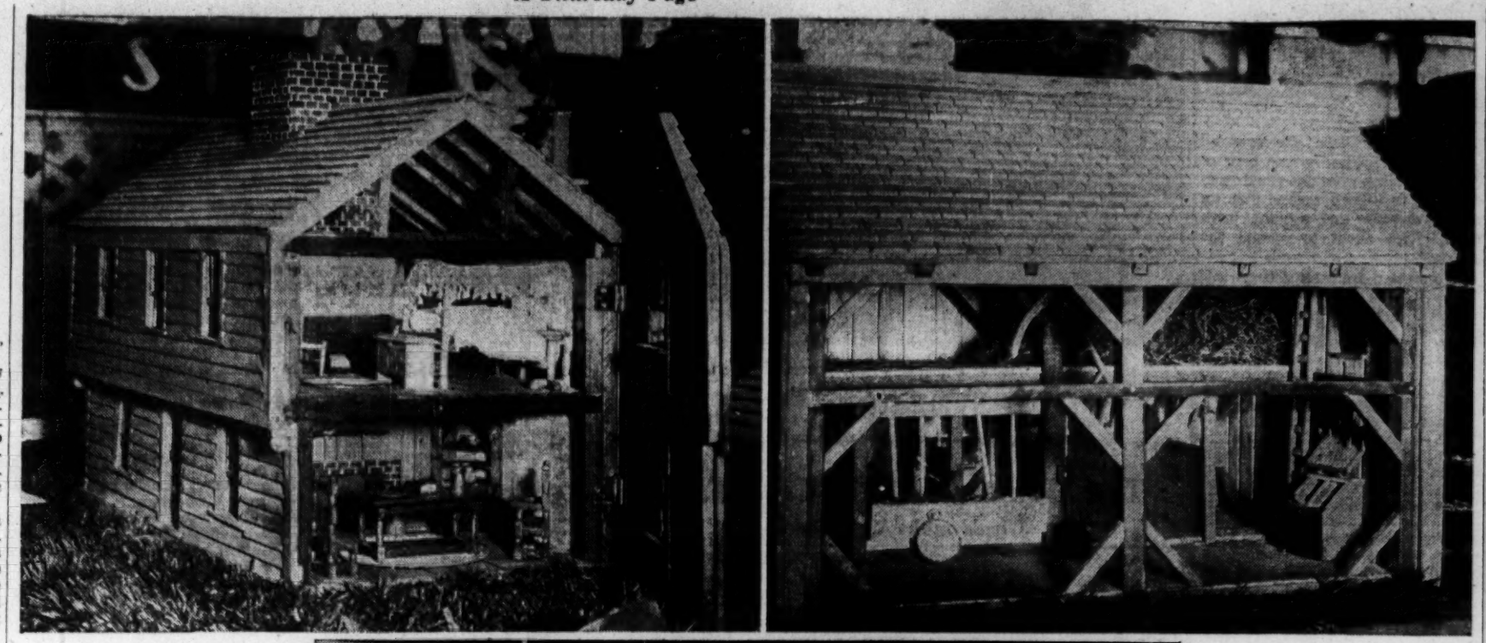
"No," Blinky agreed. "And if you ask me it begins to look pretty serious." But Tom, who had stopped to glance at the log book, pointed in triumph. "That shows how wrong you can be, old Killjoy. That book was posted up June 13, this morning, in Abner Costello's own handwriting!"

Blinky was forced to admit that. "But it was posted at 7:30 and it's nearly 10 o'clock now. And a lot can happen in two hours and a half," he added.

The cottage was only a few steps from the tower door. Its door was open and they entered a room used for kitchen and general living. A fire was burning in the coal range. On the polished black top a kettle bubbled. A table was covered with clean, gayly patterned oilcloth and at one side of it somebody had been breakfasting recently. Plates were about, covered with scraps of food. A cup was half emptied. Tom touched his fingers to it.

"Abner hasn't gone far. This is still warm."

[To be continued next Thursday.]



Upper Left—A Peep Into the Interior of This Model of an Early New England Home. Throughout Are Wide Floor Boards and Finely Matched Paneling. Right—The Barn. Lower—Exterior of Homestead. This Beautifully Executed Model Was Exhibited at the Brockton Fair Where It Won Much Favorable Comment.

Model of a Colonial House

Two Amateurs Built This Interesting Old Homestead

THERE'S something about this model house that is different, something that suggests that the family has just stepped out and will soon return to their activities with kettle and spinning wheel and woodpile. For the kettle hangs on the crane, the flax is on the wheel and an ax lies on the chopping block. What but the tread of many feet could have worn down the front door sill and rubbed to a shiny smoothness the supporting brace under the long refectory table? With rare artistry and skill the makers have achieved a livable and homelike appearance in this really lovely old house, which is correct and exact in detail, from the trundle-bed in the best bedroom to the hinge on the grain-bin cover.

It is a replica of many houses still standing in New England, built about 1690, having the characteristic "salt box" roof and second story overhang in the front. There is the immense chimney, giving a fireplace in each of the five rooms. On the lower floor is the kitchen with its great fireplace and Dutch ovens, and two front rooms, one of them the "keeping room" with heavy carved furniture which might have been brought from England—possibly in the Mayflower itself.

Kitchen Furnishings

The kitchen is furnished with long trestle table, cupboard, benches and settle. A churn, well-blackened kettles, bowls, dishes, and a bootjack are carved from soft wood with a penknife. Pewter plates and mugs, tankards and candlesticks were cut from an old pewter teapot, while the tiny candles were dipped from bayberry tallow. A musket and powder-horn hang over the fireplace, and in the best room is a Bible less than one inch long, carved from wood. Upstairs the fourposters and trundle-bed are corded, and rugs and diminutive sampler show exquisite handwork.

Corner cupboards with demi-dome top, and tiny hinges and knobs, a beautiful butterfly table with sides that really hinge up and down, "a bear skin rug" of mouse-like proportions, warming pans and footwarmer are all included. Flax on the spinning wheel and a tiny leather chest in the attic are each more than 100 years old.

Throughout the house there are wide floor boards and finely matched paneling, wide plank doors, studded and hinged, and in each of the rooms, a ceiling beamed with square hand-hewn timbers. Tiny hinges were made especially for this house and door latches were cut from zinc. The windows are small-paned and glazed with heavy cellophane.

Just as the house is complete in detail of furnishings, so the barn and woodshed are fully equipped with farming implements and tools. Axes, hatchets and a scythe have zinc heads and blade with exactly-fashioned wooden handles. Grain bin with scoop, cow tie-ups, horse stalls and feed troughs are replicas, all to the scale of one inch to a foot. Even the hole in the barn door for the convenience of the family cat has not been forgotten. In the woodshed a cord of wood stands ready for the winter's use, and sawdust on the floor attests to industry and thrift. A beautifully-wrought lantern with tiny hinged door and spike for candle hangs at the barn door. Between barn and woodshed stands the old well with well sweep and bucket.

Built Outwards From Chimney

Naturally in the construction of such a model house by amateurs there were countless difficulties to be overcome, but the makers, Miss Jean Lasier and Mr. Daniel Chase of Holliston, Mass., report that the solving of these problems was one of the joys of the work. Inasmuch as this house was built from the inside, starting with the central chimney and finishing with the outside walls, great care had to be taken that no detail of inside work was overlooked, for it was impossible to work inside a small room after the walls were up. In some cases difficulties were met by using some surprising substitutes, such as a rim from a pint carton for the large wheel of the spinning wheel, thin strips from honey boxes for the divisions in the small-paned windows, and black-headed pins for cupboard knobs.

The building of this house was in progress over a period of two years for neither of the builders was free to devote more than a few hours a week to it. But both feel amply repaid for their persistence in the gain of interest, information and skill. The model was exhibited at the Brockton Fair in the State Building, and won much favorable comment.

Character Building Through Books

Adventure, Romance, Achievement Through Biography

GIRLS, whenever the world is too much for you, whenever you sink into a chair and feel the ambition oozing from you like air from a pricked balloon, don't sit and mope, don't whine, "I'm tired." Read.

Wait! I know some of you are going to say, "I don't care about reading. I've just read 20 pages of social science. Yesterday I outlined two chapters in history." And some of you will say, "I have to do the housework and watch the children. I haven't time."

I used to feel that way, but now, now I've just finished reading "Little Grandmother of the Russian Revolution" and I feel "Who am I to be tired?" Yesterday it was "Daughter of the Seine," last week it was "Suzanne of Belgium." On the street car, near my easy chair, I always like to have one of these vivid people near by. When I seem to have lost energy and courage it comes back through contact with these "silent friends." I start the next day or the next hour ready to do my work better than anyone else could do it. I'm not rich, or noble, or an artist, or a writer, or an actress, or a nurse, and there isn't a war—but there's work to be done, and done well.

Get acquainted with books through stories of real people, and you'll find romance and adventure, you'll learn to love history and remember it. Mary Antin or Jane Addams will do more to introduce you to social science than all the teachers or textbooks in the world. Louisa Alcott will help you to understand why the first story you wrote for the school paper wasn't accepted. Now let me introduce you to some of these friends.

First, may I present "Suzanne of Belgium"? She is a charming modern girl and her name was Suzanne Silvercruys until she met and married Henry Farnam, but you must let her tell you about that, for Suzanne has written her own story.

She was in her teens when the war broke out, a care-free girl in Belgium. Her father was a judge. From peeling onions in Belgium for soldiers' soup, to talking about Belgium's need at a large banquet in America when Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker, was unable to come at the last moment, Suzanne's life is one of service. In her own country she was presented at court to King Albert and Queen Elizabeth, and then, when the war was over, she married and lived in America, and found a career.

Marie, Grand Duchess of Russia

Another war-time girl who has made history interesting by giving us the story of her own life is Marie, Grand Duchess of Russia. We follow her through a childhood of Russian Royalty to her final escape with her husband over the frontier in 1917. There is plenty of romance and adventure, stories of court scenes, jewels, clothes, later an "awakening" to the hard life of the Russian peasant and working classes.

In 1844 was born a girl of Russian nobility who became known as the "Little Grandmother of the Russian Revolution." As a child Catherine sympathized with the hardships of the peasants. In her twenties, she married, but renounced a life of ease to travel through Russia educating the peasants, and telling them of their rights. Twice she was exiled to Siberia. She spent 32 years of her life in exile or prison.

Once, in 1905, she visited America, and we have her letters written to friends there during her second exile telling of the work she carried on among the prisoners. She lived to see the Revolution of 1917.

Jadwiga, Queen of Poland

The next girl I want you to know is Jadwiga. She was a princess of Hungary, 500 years ago, and was betrothed when seven years old to Prince William of Austria. With him she spent many happy days of childhood, and by the time they were fifteen they truly loved one another. But the affairs of nations played an important part in the life of princes and princesses. When she was only thirteen years old, she became Queen of Poland. For Poland's good she gave up William to marry the King of Lithuania, thus converting that country to Christianity. The story of the reign of Jadwiga and Jagiello makes one of the best romances I have ever read. And Jadwiga, in spite of her youth, was one of the best queens Poland ever had.

Another girl who made a great sacrifice for her country was Joan of Arc, whom Albert Bigelow Paine has called "The Girl in White Armor." From the time she played under the fairy tree at Domremy and learned to listen for her voices, until her death, Joan had no thought of self. If you cannot get "Girl in White Armor" with its photographs of Domremy and of statues of Joan, and an ancient map of Rouen, ask for Jeannette Eaton's "Jeanne d'Arc."

Lafayette and Madame Roland

Two other French people Jeannette Eaton will introduce to you: Lafayette and Madame Roland. In each story you will find a romance, patriotism, unselfishness, adventure.

"Young Lafayette" was only 13 when his grandfather died, leaving him over $30,000 a year. But for the next few years he was busy with studies and military practice. Then before he was 20 he was married. Often he and his young wife, Adrienne, were included in parties given by Marie Antoinette and the young King Louis. About that time he learned of the struggle of the American colonies for freedom, and from then on is the story of his "great adventure."

Little Marie Philipon's life in a large house near the Seine River in Paris was as normal and uneventful as you think yours to be, until she married a student, Roland. Shortly before the downfall of Louis XVI, Roland became Minister of the Interior. The Roland house became the center of action of the Girondist Party and the beautiful Marie, the throbbing, pulsing life of this—the moderate party of the French Revolution.

E. R.

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A Yorkshireman Ploughs Up the Past

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Rudston, Eng.

YORKSHIREMEN are not easily beaten, and although times had been hard, and his work had been taken over by younger men, the farmer kept cheerful, and when the dry spell came, willingly gave a hand with the plow.

It was then, tramping over the hard ground behind the horses, that he made the big discovery.

"The share," he will tell you, "began turning up little pebbles of chalk, squared and worked. If they hadn't been chalk, happen we should have noticed them sooner, for it's all chalk round here."

Many people would have passed them over without a thought, but the farmer, observing something curious about them, pulled up the horses. The dingy, squarish pebbles, hardly larger than lumps of sugar, spoke to him in a strange language, and like the flotsom and jetsam on the shore that sent Columbus searching for El Dorado, led him to the discovery of a magic carpet.

These farm lands occupy an unromantic stretch of country, running inland from the coast, with square-ruled hedges, and scattered, prosaic fields, and little did anyone guess that one of these fields, no less ordinary looking than its neighbors, had for 150 years held a treasure in its furrowed heart, or that, wearying at length of its long-kept secret, it would finally yield it up to the farmer who was plowing it!

Today a wonderful mosaic "carpet," spread out on the hillside near the village of Rudston, is attracting the attention of people all the world over—a stone floor telling of a Roman villa that once stood there, and promising further developments.

Roman dwellings are common enough in the southeast of the British Isles, but as one travels north they become rarer, the greater resistance encountered there having necessitated military, rather than civilian settlements. Hence the remarkable interest occasioned by what must have been an elaborate villa, situated even further north than the one recently discovered at Aldborough. Moreover the designs previously found were of a somewhat conventional, stereotyped character, while the Rudston remains comprise intricate arabesque and Greek-key designs, with representations of misshapen, but lively and expressive animal and human figures.

They had evidently a sense of humor—those grim Roman conquerors—for here is a comic lady, dropping her mirror and powder-puff in obvious amazement at the sudden apparition of a mermaid arising from the sea; curious demon figures, too; a Mercury with serpent-rod; antlered deer, and poppy-like flowers all plainly discernible, carefully picked out in mosaic on this strangely alien soil.

Were you to visit this romantic place you would find the discoverer, armed with a long pointer and a threepenny textbook of Roman History—specially purchased at Woolworth's—playing the unaccustomed rôle of guide, and explaining his find in the broad dialect he has retained from his Viking ancestors. Twelve months ago the Romans and their doings were but so many fairy-tales to him, today they are part of his very existence.

"Times 'adnt bin too good," he will tell you in parting, "and we was glad when a little thing like this turned up!"

The Mail Bag

Newport News, Virginia

Dear Editor:

As I have not written to the Mail Bag before, I take much pleasure in writing to you. We subscribe regularly, and the Thursday paper has always been my favorite.

I have always lived in Virginia and know many of its historical points. During my vacation I took a trip up in the valley and saw Natural Bridge and the Endless Caverns. These are a small part of natural wonders our state has.

My hobbies change with the season. During the winter my school work takes most of my time. In the summer I like swimming and playing tennis. I would like to hear from Mail Baggers all over the world (ages 12-14).

Jean S.

Long Beach, California

Dear Editor:

At the Long Beach Polytechnic High School, where I attend, we have quite a unique city of canvas tents. I call it a city because there are some 70 tents, housing 3000 students, altogether. The tents are all equipped with the necessities, and although in warm weather they are quite hot, they are as comfortable as can be expected.

Every morning at 8:05 we have a short ceremony. Three boys of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps are selected. Two short bells are sounded, and everyone on the campus and in the tents stands at attention while the trumpeter sounds a call as the American flag is raised. Then everyone goes to his class at 8:10.

In high school I am a senior-A (last semester), and as I have taken four years of Spanish I would like very much to make practical use of my knowledge, and gain some pen pals in any South American country who will write in Spanish.

I wish to express my gratitude to The Christian Science Monitor as I find it is very helpful in school.

I am a very eager stamp and post-card collector and would like to exchange stamps and cards. Here's hoping I am successful in gaining some new friends.

Ethel W.

Howell, Michigan

Dear Editor:

I wish to express my gratitude for having my name recently in the Mail Bag column. Through it I received a number of interesting, pleasant letters of friendship.

Perhaps you would be interested in hearing about my surroundings. The country around here is beautiful and we can get a very good view of it, as we are on the top of a big hill. All around us are cool groves of evergreen trees and down in the lowland there are farm lands dotted with white farmhouses, red barns and cattle. It all has a quieting and peaceful effect.

There are three girls in the ward with me. We all study Christian Science and have the regular Lesson-Sermon every Sunday morning, taking turns reading the Bible and the textbook. We receive several copies a week of the Monitor, for which we are very grateful, as it has many articles in it which we would not otherwise be able to read.

The three of us are stamp collectors and pass many interesting hours working with our stamps.

Again, I express my thanks for the courtesy which has been extended to me. I know that the day can bring no richer present than the first letter from a new friend. And I am sure that others feel as I do.

Myrtle V. H. (over 20).

Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

May I take this opportunity to reply to a Mail Bag letter that appeared in the Monitor under the date of Sept. 13. The letter was written by an Osaka student and in it he speaks of having met an American lawyer named Josef (Joseph) Choate on the pier at Kobe some months ago. I happen to be the Josef (Joseph) Choate that he refers to (although I hasten to deny that I am as famous as he credits me with being!).

I recall very distinctly my visit with Mr. O. Just three days previously I had flown over the sacred mountain Fuji with the consent of the Japanese Government, and at the time of our meeting on the dock at Kobe I described to him the wonderful thrill and inspiration of the flight.

I should appreciate it very much if you would please make this letter, in part, a reply to Mr. O.'s letter.

W. Joseph Choate.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Charlotte C. (13), Forest Glen, Maryland. From anywhere. Is a Girl Scout and interested in sports, reading, music and stamp collecting.

Naomi F. (13), Tipton, Indiana. From anywhere. Interested in dancing, reading, dramatics, and all outdoor sports.

Rachel S. (13), Tipton, Indiana. From anywhere. Is a Girl Scout and interested in all outdoor sports, dramatics and corresponding.

Mary M. G. (14), Concord, New Hampshire. From anywhere, but particularly Germany and Japan. Interested in birds, animals and swimming.

Arline P. (13-18), Oakland, California. From anywhere, especially Egypt, Spain, France and Germany. Interested in everything from politics to marbles.

Evelyn W. (17), Quincy, Illinois. From anywhere. Interested in music, reading and social science.

Catherine L. (18), Riverside, Illinois. From the United States and Canada. Interested in sports and exchanging snapshots.

Edna B. (16), Seattle, Washington. From anywhere, particularly from girls living on the Atlantic coast.

Jane M. (17), Seattle, Wasnington. From girls her age anywhere. Likes to write letters and to sew.

From Boys

Gordon G. (17), London, England. Especially interested in fruit-farming and would like a correspondent from South Africa who is interested in same. Also interested in radio, photography, swimming.

Max M. (19), South Pekin, Illinois. From anywhere. Interested in sports, music, traveling. Has traveled all over the United States.

Frank H. B. Jr., Brooklyn, New York. From correspondents abroad interested in Christian Science.

Over 20

Wilhelm S., Gifhorn in Hanover, Germany. Would like to receive letters in German from any part of the world.

(Mr.) P. L. W., Vancouver, Washington. From anywhere. Interested in gardening, photography, history, zoology and world events.

Eloise W., Decatur, Illinois. From abroad.

Raymond B., Sowerby Bridge, Yorkshire, England. From anywhere, especially Great Britain. Interested in international sports, aviation, world affairs, and living conditions, customs and habits of other countries.

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

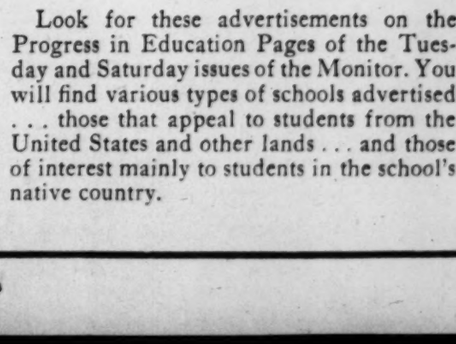
Preparing for Winter's Sleep

THE question of living through the winter without a food supply is one that many of our wild animals have to solve. Those animals that live on vegetation principally, when winter comes, have to store up energy as fat and live on that.

These animals eat a great amount of food in the fall of the year and grow plump and overfed. This accumulation of fat is like just so much coal keeping the fires in our furnaces going. It keeps these animals living through the cold months, when they do nothing but sleep and so do not require a regular supply of food.

The woodchuck is usually the first to retreat into his burrow for his six months' sleep. The skunk follows suit soon after, or when the first touch of frost reaches him. The raccoon, the bear, the chipmunk, the bat,—all disappear and sleep the long winter away in comfort. Of all these sleepers, the chipmunk stores away grain and nuts. He is not active, nor does he sleep all of the time. Occasionally he wakens and eats, and then sleeps again.

Finding the Right School in Europe



If you are looking for a desirable school in Europe, you may find your problem simplified by consulting the advertisements in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. They put you in touch with a selected group of schools in the British Isles and on the Continent that are well equipped to serve you.

Approximately fifty European schools are represented in the Monitor during the year. They understand the special needs of children from the homes of our readers and they welcome investigation of their facilities.

Look for these advertisements on the Progress in Education Pages of the Tuesday and Saturday issues of the Monitor. You will find various types of schools advertised . . . those that appeal to students from the United States and other lands . . . and those of interest mainly to students in the school's native country.

My Country, 'Tis of Thee

HOW strange, to my new-come eyes, are the trees and the clouds and the unfathomable blue beyond them! How strange, too, are the calls of the birds and the very sound of the wind as it tosses the fronds of the palm trees! Walking at night in the deserted streets I encounter strange wandering odors, blown in from the not-distant sea, or down from the neighboring mountains, or else from some garden of roses still blooming in late September. The very air, so soft and sweet, faintly spiced by the eucalyptus, has a hint of the foreign about it such as I have felt before in southern France and among the hill towns of Italy. And yet this is in fact my own, my native land. Not only so, but it is a part of my own country in which I have spent much time in years gone by and where I once felt entirely at home.

In those three thousand miles that I have traveled, stretching from coast to coast, what an enormous gap! From the little tumbling hand-clapping waves of the Connecticut shore I have come to the everlasting thunder of the league-long roller that bursts in glory on the sands of the Pacific. Leaving behind me—ah, how reluctantly!—the maples of New England, just commencing now their crescendo of autumnal splendor, I have come into the land of the acacia, the live-oak, and the palm. Saying a long farewell to the little rounded eastern hills, earth's oldest mountains, I have passed over the jagged young giants of the West, twenty times as tall. Out of the shadows of the hemlocks that crowd together in a certain Connecticut glen, so closely that hardly a ray of the sun can pierce to the ferns below them, I have come into a country where the sun shines all day long and every day, triumphant, ubiquitous, spilling and splashing and flashing down, bathing every stone, every grass-blade, every grain of sand. These are major differences, and the fact that one may travel from the one extreme to the other in fifteen hours—that one may float up from the Atlantic coast while the last star of a June night is fading from the sky and float down to the Pacific just as the first star of the next night is dawning—should not be allowed to blur them or to weaken our surprise. This continent of America is immensely wide and various to be the home of one united people.

* * *

HAS PATRIOTISM, I WONDER, ever before embraced so wide a land? Has it ever been called upon before to be so elastic? One might say, at first thought, that the Roman citizens of seventeen hundred years ago who dwelt in northern Britain, far up in the region of Hadrian's Wall, were put to a similar test, and that the British subject of our own time who makes his home in the bush of Australia or at the foot of the Himalayas must feel what it is to belong to a country vast in extent. The similarity, however, is not really close, for the ancient Roman, like the English colonist, thought in terms of empire and not of one continuous country, every square mile of which he might be expected to love and to defend as earnestly as any other. Only in modern Russia, if anywhere on earth or at any time in history, is patriotism so inclusive in geographical scope as it is in the United States of America.

Not only must our patriotism be hugely extensive in terms of sheer distance but it must be extraordinarily capacious in other ways, so as to hold a huge miscellany of climates with their respective flora and fauna, and also a bewildering variety of races. I do not know that any patriot, even of ancient Rome or Alexandria where the whole known world came together, has ever before been confronted with such a challenge to his knowledge, sympathy, and imagination as is the citizen of these States at the present time. And how well do we meet this challenge? When we sing "America," how inclusive do we make the name of our own land? When it is sung in the little white schoolhouses in the woods of Maine, is there ever a flashing thought that includes the vast plains of Texas? And when we sing it in Oregon, what of Florida? In Minnesota, do we remember Louisiana? How far short does even the best informed and the most keenly imaginative American necessarily come of a full comprehension of the mighty word "American"?

I do not think that I exaggerate these difficulties, or if I do it is only in the effort to make clear an important fact about American life which I have never seen clearly noted. Let me take what will seem a trivial example. To me, at least, fondness for any particular district is in some degree connected with the trees and the birds it contains. My fondness for Connecticut, and for a very small district in that State, is not wholly independent of the fact that in that district there are multitudes of hemlocks and a sufficient number of hermit thrushes. What, then, is likely to be my first feeling for this southern California, where the hemlock gives way to the eucalyptus—a native of Australia—and the hermit thrush to the mocking bird? The English robin remains the same bird wherever seen, but the American robin increases in size and assumes a slightly different voice upon crossing the Rocky Mountains. So do the bluebird and the jay, and as for the meadow lark one must make its acquaintance quite afresh, as though one had not known him since childhood.

* * *

BUT I SHALL be told that patriotism is not a matter of geography, of climate, of trees, or of birds, and that one loves one's country for the people in it. Very well, then. I reply that these western people always seem to me, when I first come among them from the eastern states, quite as different from those I have left behind as the trees are, or the birds. In the East we are already looking backward, counting our treasure, summing up the results of our effort, and holding our tercentenary celebrations. The West looks forward. Many things that are confided, in the eastern states, to the mere momentum of time are here being made anew. This California does not take culture, education, or society for granted; rather, it provides for them, deliberately and carefully. These people are more experimental, exploratory, and aggressive than those I have just left behind me. They seem to be less European, and whether this means that they are more American it is still too early to say. When California sings "America," how can it mean precisely what is meant in Connecticut?

Much may be said, certainly, on the other side of this argument. When I look for the likenesses between the people of the western coast and those of the eastern, I find them everywhere—and indeed I come to wish that the uniformity of American life, pointed out by De Tocqueville just a century ago, were not quite so apparent. To hear the same slang in San Francisco as in New York, to see the same billboards in Wyoming as in Maine, is a sign of national unity which I would willingly do without. Furthermore, I know very well that there is a great deal of Connecticut—some would say its better part—piled up now all along the Pacific Coast. That is one of the several reasons for my being here. And yet, when all is said, what a gap there is in those three thousand miles that I have just traveled! How far and far away, as though in another country, are the hemlock trees and the thrushes to which I so recently said farewell!

A journey and a sojourn such as this of mine ought to be, I think, an extension of one's patriotism. It should make one's love of his own land more fully informed, more imaginative and sympathetic, more inclusive. It should help one to pack more meaning than he has done before into the word "America." In these first days of my return to California after fourteen years, I find myself singing the first words of our national song with a new meaning. Looking at a eucalyptus, at a mocking bird, or at a bare mountain slope that still seems to me quite foreign, I say to myself that this, too, is mine and entitled to my affection. And then, using the old familiar words with a novel meaning, I place this strange thing where it belongs, within my heart, whispering "My Country, 'tis of thee! Strange though it may seem at first, it belongs to thee, it is a part of thee, and therefore of me as well."

ODELL SHEPARD.

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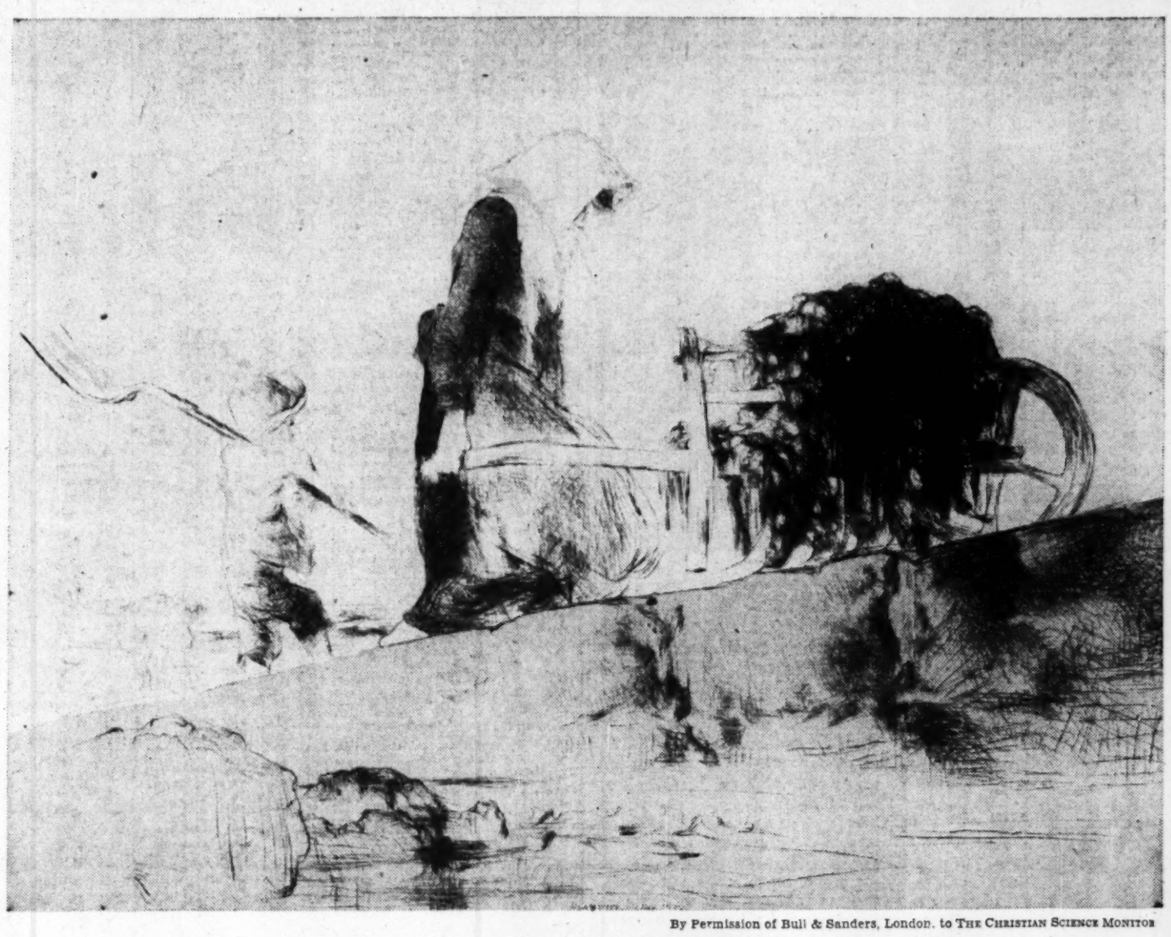
An Emperor in the House

I WAS never bored by having the Emperor in the house. Of course it was a nuisance in many ways; that could not be helped. . . .

We always gave the Emperor and his Suite a whole corner to themselves. There was generally a Cabinet Minister in attendance, or else one and another of them would pay frequent visits. The Emperor arrived in his own train at Pless Station, if he was coming there, or at Breslau if he was coming to Fürstenstein. He would be met by Hans (in uniform) and a gala carriage with postilions and outriders. . . .

I, of course, met the Emperor at the door; the house-party would be assembled in the hall in rows, women on one side, men on the other like the sheep and goats in the Bible. The Emperor would greet every one, graciously or curtly, according to how he was feeling, and go direct to his rooms. Hans had special rooms built and decorated for him which he liked very much. He always breakfasted in his room (at what hour I never remembered to inquire), and came down to luncheon and dinner. These meals, especially dinner, were dreadful ordeals. . . .

Luncheon began at three-thirty and went on for an hour and a half or even two hours. Dinner began at ten o'clock or even eleven o'clock. The men wore uniform, the women wore their smart clothes, the contents—more or less—of the family jewel chest, and tiaras, and both men and women Orders and Decorations. I loathed these meals. Throughout the visit the etiquette was oppressive. Every time the Emperor spoke to anyone, or even entered the room, every one jumped up, the women curtsying and the men clicking. As far as I could discover no one, except the Empress in the privacy of their bedroom, ever saw the Emperor in mufti. In my own mind I am quite certain that he must have had a uniform even for that private occasion.—From "Daisy, Princess of Pless," by HERSELF. (New York: Dutton.)



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"THE WHEELBARROW": *A Drypoint by Edmund Blampied*

WHENEVER I see Mr. Blampied's etchings or drawings of peasants, I think of Van Gogh; not because of any similarity in the work of the two artists, but because I feel sure that the Dutchman, with his passionate love for peasant life, could not have failed in appreciation of the work of the Jerseyman. Mr. Blampied's peasants are so "true" (one remembers Van Gogh's scorn for the romanticized peasant)—portrayed, one feels, by someone who knows them intimately, as indeed he must, for the artist's own roots are deep in the soil of a Jersey farm.

In these sophisticated days, it is one of Mr. Blampied's graces that he sees things realistically and depicts them with robust humor and liveliness. His peasants are authentic sons of the soil, unconscious of the "chiel amang them takin' notes," with his remarkably deft pencil, and studying them with penetratingly observant eyes. Recall any of his many prints: an old woman paring potatoes, children recklessly pelting a scarecrow with stones, a farmhand racing along a wheelbarrow with a boy in it and a collie dog beside them, a little group of men gathered in an inn parlor or fishermen about a quay—all have the spontaneity of everyday life, and all are equally unaware of the "chiel" with his pencil.

One of Mr. Blampied's most endearing characteristics is his sense of humor. He is at home with his fellows, and one feels that in merry company his laugh will not be wanting. He reads the varying expressions on the faces of a crowd with amused and eager interest and comments wittily on the foibles of the *nouveau riche*. One would hate to think of Mr. Blampied on a desert island or in an Eastern land, where faces are largely masks and conceal rather than reveal character.

In "The Wheelbarrow," Mr. Blampied has chosen for his drypoint the simple subject of a woman carting a load of seaweed up from the beach. The weight of her load is shown by the strain on the woman's arms, and the downward thrust of the head and the little shawl closely fastened under the chin suggests the wind that is usually blowing off the sea. The little boy behind manfully shoulders the big iron fork with which the *vraic* is gathered and which later will be used to spread it on the fields. Although this is not one of the artist's finest prints, it is full of charm and is true "Blampied."

Beech Leaves and Hay

FROM Cornell to Cornhill is a longish walk, but an American friend of ours went a step farther east even than that and took a cottage in Whitechapel.

To most people this celebrated district of London means the beginning of "The East End." The East End is either miles of rather dreary tram-riding or the background for a "Thriller" where Chinese lanterns drop reflections in the puddles—according to whether they have actually been there or only read about it.

But there is another Whitechapel, as I have discovered. Nothing more than a suggestion or two of it is now left but, still, enough for the discerning. This is how I found it.

As soon as you have passed Aldgate Pump and the site of "Ald Gate" which pierced the City Wall here, you are in Whitechapel High Street. In the days when the Tower was still used as a royal residence, many of the courtiers had their lodgings in Whitechapel. There were fields immediately behind the houses then and, for the matter of that, green country was still within easy reach of grandmama's youth. There was once, too, I believe, a white chapel; that is, a chapel of stone which looked white when it was new and the sun shone on it.

There are still some faint traces of the days when Whitechapel was virtually a village street, outside the City walls. There is an old black and white inn, "The Hoop and Grapes," on the south side whence a secret passage is said to run to the Minories. There are also, at intervals, narrow yards running off at right angles.

My point is that, although the place immediately impresses on you, both by sight and smell, that fresh air is miles and miles away, this state of affairs is still so comparatively recent that there are even now reminders of more spacious days.

The entrances to those yards I mentioned are so small that you miss them easily, but there they are and, wherever you see such things—whether in London or in some West Country town—they are infallible signs of the old horse days, when transport depended upon thousands of horses and accommodation for them was an important item in any thickly populated place.

We found our Cornell friend's cottage in one of these yards. Opposite the front door the yard broadened out a little and was absorbed at "pin-tables" (I prefer to call this amusement *bagatelle à piston*), while a gramophone caterwauled through a loudspeaker. This palace of the pleasures was labeled in electric light bulbs at the entrance to the old yard, LUNAR PARK.

The door opened, our hostess appeared and we had tea. Then there was some question about the lack of accommodation for some beech leaves we had brought, and the landlady was called for. She was evidently pleased to see those leaves and said so. Then I asked her if my suspicion that LUNAR PARK had once been a stable yard was correct. She smiled at that and told me at once how the whole length of it used to be filled, sometimes, with hay carts bringing fodder for the horses. I could picture the fragrant loads, coming well up above the level of her bedroom windows in those happier, younger days.

"Beautiful, it was," she said, "ter smell the 'ay in the summertime."

She held the beech leaves, like something precious, for a moment and then went away quickly to fetch her own vase for them. Through the window the wails from Crooner Park seemed to have grown fainter for a moment.

A. I.

Negroes at a Brushfire

THE brittle laurel-boughs are burning in fire
snapping in smoke as their hidden fumes escape;
all the oak twigs trimmed with brown old leaves
char and shatter, their roots black ash, their crowns a flame.

The yellow leaves are leaping high into the night
bringing the blackness nearer, the dark and harsh cold
which touches the backs of the men, while their wrists warm
stinging in the brushfire's intense heat.

The white ash glows around their muddied boots;
each bough they throw on the burning pile
catches their black-brown faces with its molten tongues,
in dry odor and quick crackling holding off the frosty air.

M. H. CONSTABLE.

Aspiration

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AT MANY aviation fields throughout the country one may see large signs on which appear the words "Learn to Fly." The fact that machines have been invented, and are in daily operation, which overcome the influence of gravitation sufficiently to enable them to soar above the earth marks a step in material progress. Such overcoming of material limitations is symbolic of a higher state of thinking, by which mankind is lifted above mortality, above matter into the realm of joyous peace and harmony.

"Oh that I had wings like a dove! for then would I fly away, and be at rest," sang the Psalmist. "The fowls, which fly above the earth in the open firmament of heaven, correspond to aspirations soaring beyond and above corporeality to the understanding of the incorporeal and divine Principle, Love," writes Mary Baker Eddy on pages 511 and 512 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures."

Mankind seems earth bound, mentally and physically. But the Bible is filled with examples of the God-inspired whose thoughts, to some extent, had risen above material limitation, and had soared above the bondage of the flesh into the realm of Spirit. Abraham, Joseph, Moses, the prophets, and, above all, Christ Jesus turned their own thoughts and those of others away from material thinking, and proved that mankind gains dominion over matter in proportion as material thinking is eliminated.

Christian Science has proved a wonderful aid in helping thousands of seekers for Truth to lift their thought above earthly pains and pleasures, to turn away from evil thinking, evil speaking, and expectancy of evil in human experience, and to rise into the atmosphere of pure thoughts, good will, and unselfed service.

When a person turns to Christian Science for the healing of disease, he finds that among the first steps is the lifting of his thought above the hopeless despair springing from the belief that matter must cure what matter is believed to have caused. Instead, thought is directed to the certainty of the loving Father who upholds and sustains His creation. Faith replaces despair, and to the extent that faith in good is given place in one's consciousness, one has learned to rise above doubt and fear.

As one continues to study the Christian Science textbook in connection with the Bible he learns that God is Mind, that man is not material, but spiritual, and that man forever expresses the perfect harmonious action of Mind. He learns that the material senses, which furnish the only evidence of disease, are unreliable, that they testify falsely, and that spiritual sense, which proclaims man as perfect, is the only true witness. These steps, in lifting thought above earthly beliefs and animal magnetism, bring to the sufferer a healing sense which frees him from disease, and enables him to enjoy a measure of his God-given health and harmony.

Just as one who desires to learn to be an aviator must take many lessons and prove each rule, so he who is striving to lift his thought above materiality has many lessons to learn. Someone once remarked facetiously that he would not mind taking a trip in an airplane if he could keep one foot on the ground. Such a mental attitude of fear would delay progress in Christian Science. It is impossible to fly while a portion of the body stays on the ground, and one gains heavenly inspiration only in proportion as one is willing to let go of the belief that matter has power for either good or evil.

More rapid spiritual progress takes place as the individual sees that matter can give him neither pleasure nor pain, that it can neither help nor harm him, since man lives and moves and forever dwells in the realm of Mind.

The lesson of learning to rise above the belief in matter seems very difficult. It calls for determination, alertness, courage, steadfastness of purpose, and trust in God; but as this lesson is courageously faced and mastered, the individual is ready for the next step. Gradually material attraction becomes less, and thought rises more naturally above material bondage into spiritual dominion. This higher, holier thinking brings to mankind better health, a more adequate sense of supply, and a greater degree of happiness and prosperity.

"And as on wings of faith we soar and worship,
Held by God's love above the shadows dim,
Hushed in the grandeur of a heart's awakening,
Unfolds a joy unknown till found in Him."

Desert Haven

PLEASANT, as the fiery heat of the desert daylight is done, is our homely evening fire. The sun goes down upon a high-land steppe of Arabia, whose common altitude is above three thousand feet, the thin dry air is presently refreshed, the sand is soon cold; wherein yet at three fingers' depth is left a sunny warmth of the past day's heat until the new sunrise. After a half hour it is the blue night, and the clear hoary starlight in which there shines the girdle of the milky way, with a marvellous clarity. . . .

The younger or meanest of the company, who is sitting or leaning on his elbow or lies next the faggot, will indolently reach back his hand from time to time for more dry rimth, to cast on the fire, and other sweet resinous twigs, till the flaming light leaps up again in the vast uncheerful darkness. The nomads will not burn the good pasture bushes, gussha, even in their enemies' country. It is the bread of the cattle. I have sometimes unwittingly offended them, until I knew the plants, plucking up and giving to the flames some which grew in the soil nigh my hand. . . .

We set out upon the morrow, a ragged fellowship; mostly Fehjat, of thirty men and their camels. We passed soon from the sandy highlands to a most sterile waste of rising grounds and hollows, a rocky floor, and shingle of ironstone. This is that extreme barrenness of the desert which lies about Teyma, without blade or bush. . . .

Delightful now was the green sight of Teyma, the haven of our desert; we approached the tall island of palms, enclosed by long clay orchard-walls, fortified with high towers. Teyma is a shallow, loamy, and very fertile old flood-bottom in these high open plains, which lie out from the west of Nejd. Those lighthouse-like turrets, very well built of sun-dried brick, are from the insecure times before the government of Ibn Rashid, when, as in most Arabian places, Teyma was troubled by the sheykhs' factions, and the town quarters divided by their hereditary enmities. Every well-faring person, when he had fortified his palms with a high clay-brick wall, built his tower upon it; also in every suk of the town was a clay turret of defense and refuge for the people of that street. In a private danger one withdrew with his family to their walled plantation: in that enclosure, they might labour and eat the fruits, although his old foes held him beleaguered for a year or two.—CHARLES M. DOUGHTY, in "Wanderings in Arabia." (London: Duckworth. New York: Boni Liveright.)

Black Pools

BLACK pools
Of autumn rain
Reflecting the tall trees.
Have gathered into their far depths
One star.

—DONA WAYLAND, in "Modern American Poetry." (New York: Galleon.)

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Stocks Strong and Active, Closing Near Best Prices

Commodity and Money Markets

Further Advance In Stock Market Over Wide Range

Metal Stocks Particularly Firm—Homestake Has Another Jump

By Forrest Price

It was a market with a thrill to it. Stocks moved vigorously forward once more.

Also it was about the biggest market seen in many weeks.

Turnover amounted to about 1,400,000 shares.

Strong features were presented in nearly every group.

The metal shares were in the forefront in activity and strength. After an opening jump of 15 points Homestake Mining added 5 more points to its gain.

Cerro de Pasco rose about 3 points. Howe Sound, American Smelting and United States Smelting were strong. The last named moved up about 6 points.

The merchandising shares are still in demand. McCrory Stores preferred rose 5 points to a new high for the year. Gimbel preferred, Penney, First National and Spiegel-May-Stern were prominent in the running.

Of the rails Union Pacific and Delaware & Hudson each changed hands with gains of 2 points or so.

In the motion picture group Fox Film, Columbia Pictures and Pathe A were strong features.

Pressed Steel Car preferred soared 3 points. Mullins preferred advanced nearly 3.

Bonds were on better behavior today. Good fractional advances were made by some of the U. S. Governments. Railroad bonds were active and strong among the corporate issues. Even some of the foreigners were up.

Silver was the feature among the commodities. Bar silver in both New York and London was strong. Wheat was strong moving above the dollar mark. Cotton also was higher.

President Roosevelt's expressed opinion that commodity prices are still too low is responsible for some mixed views as to what he is going to do about it.

Right off the bat was the thought of inflation. But just what kind of inflation, if any, would be resorted to was another question.

Fact is conservative, long headed observers say that the President and his most dependable advisers are opposed to inflation—at this time anyway. Refunding of the remaining outstanding Fourth 4¼ Liberty bonds will necessitate a good bond market to insure its successes. The mere hint of inflation was all that was necessary yesterday to give U. S. Government bond prices a weak turn in the late trading, while the stock market was ascending.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (AP)—Most financial markets apparently experienced mild inflationary buoyancy today, and prices generally continued their forward push begun on Wednesday.

Overnight study of the President's remarks on higher price levels led various observers to conclude that, in the absence of another dollar devaluation, drastic credit expansion might be utilized to achieve the desired results.

Stocks enjoyed a lively first hour, moving at the rate of around 2,000,000 shares a day, with gains of fractions to a point or more. The activity tapered off later, however, when moderate profit-taking appeared. Some traders showed an inclination to even up commitments for the Columbus Day holiday tomorrow when the leading markets will be closed.

Homestake Jumps

Shares of Homestake Mining jumped 15 points on a single transfer, while U. S. Smelting, Cerro de Pasco, Howe Sound and American Smelting were up 1 to around 3. McCrory Stores gained more than 4, and Union Pacific was 2 higher.

Others, fractionally to a point or so firmer, included U. S. Steel, Chrysler, du Pont, Consolidated Gas, Case, Loew's, Columbian Carbon, Macy, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, Santa Fe and N. Y. Central.

The markets appeared to be viewing the potentialities of the European flare-up with little concern, and to be concentrating virtually all attention upon the domestic scene.

Word from Washington that Prof. Warren, who was active in advising the Administration several months ago on its gold price-fixing program, was a luncheon guest of the President, gave rise to further conjectures in the financial district regarding the possibility of some new step being taken in relation to the monetary policy.

Bonds Are Firm

Bond prices displayed a firm tone today, and most sections of the list made good progress on the upside. Industrials alone showed some hesitancy.

U. S. Treasury obligations showed gains running up to nearly half a point. The market appeared unaffected by some revival of inflationary sentiment following President Roosevelt's discusion of prices at yesterday's press conference.

Railroad bonds were the leaders in the corporate list. Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Missouri Pacific 5s and Nickel Plate 4½s gained around a point each, while St. Paul 5s, Erie 5s, New York Central 5s, Southern Pacific 4½s and Southern Railway 4s improved fractionally.

Among utilities, American & Foreign Power 5s and International Telephone 5s were strong, and American Telephone 5s and Consolidated Gas 5½s worked a little higher. Bethlehem Steel 5s and Goodyear 5s edged higher, but Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s and National Dairy 5½s eased.

Foreign government obligations also were firm, with Austria 7s, Brazil 6½s and German 7s up a point each.

Duquesne Light Co. Net

Net earnings of Duquesne Light Company totaled $14,919,941 for the year ended Aug. 31, as compared with $15,439,036 for the like period in 1933.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 11	Last Oct. 10
110	89	7	Abraham & S pf	10	106¼	106¼	106¼	108
11⅞	6	..	Adams Express	1500	7⅞	7½	7⅝	7¼
34½	16	2	Adams Millis NN	1000	29¾	28¼	29¼	28
11⅜	6¾	..	Addressograph	200	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	7⅞
9⅝	4⅞	.60	Affiliated Prod	1100	5	5	5	5
106¼	91¾	3†	Air Reduction	400	105¾	104⅛	105¾	103
3⅝	1½	..	Airway Elec App	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
23⅞	16⅜	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	1800	19⅜	18½	19¼	18¾
5¼	1½	..	Alleghany Corp	2100	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1⅞
16⅛	5⅛	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	200	8	8	8	7⅞
16⅜	5⅝	..	Allegh pf ww XL	100	7	7	7	..
160¾	115⅛	6	Allied Chem	1100	131	128¾	131	128
23⅜	10⅝	..	Allis Chalmers	1100	13⅞	13½	13¾	13½
20⅛	11⅝	..	Alpha Port Cem	700	13¼	13¼	13¼	13
7¾	2⅛	..	Amal Leather	1100	4½	4	4	4½
55⅝	39	2	*Amerada	400	41⅛	41	41⅛	40
41¾	25⅛	2	Am Ag Ch Del	1200	43½	42	43½	42
25⅛	11½	..	Am Bank Note	400	13⅞	13¼	13⅜	12⅞
50½	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	120	44	43	44	..
13½	7	..	Am Crystal Sugar	1100	9	⅝	9	8⅝
72⅞	46½	..	Am Crystal Sug pf	80	59	56¼	59	..
38	19½	.80	Am Brake S&F	200	23½	23½	23½	22
110½	96	7	Am Brake S&F pf	200	102½	102¼	102½	102½
107¾	93¼	4	Am Can	3900	102⅞	101	102½	100½
33⅞	13	..	Am Car & Fdry	400	17½	17¼	17½	17
56½	32½	..	Am Car & F pf	200	37⅞	36	37¼	..
62¼	46¼	3	Am Chicle	100	63½	63½	63½	63
62½	20⅜	..	Am Com Alcohol	3300	29⅛	28½	29	28⅝
5	1⅛	..	Am Encaustic T	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
10½	4½	..	Am European	100	5	5	5	..
13¾	4½	..	Am & For Pow	1500	6¾	6¼	6½	6¼
20	13¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	200	16	16	16	15¼
22⅝	10½	1	Am Hawaiian	400	14½	14½	14½	14
10½	3½	..	Am Hide & L	400	5	4¾	5	4½
42¼	17¾	..	Am Hide & L pf	200	21½	20	21⅜	19
45¼	27	6	Am Ice pf	400	28	27¾	28	27¾
11	4⅜	..	Am International	1200	7	6¾	6¾	6¾
1½	½	..	Am La France	400	⅝	½	⅝	..
38¾	14½	..	Am Locomotive	700	17¼	16½	17¼	16½
74⅝	35½	..	Am Loco pf	200	43	43	43	43
10¼	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	2500	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	9
10	4½	..	Am Mach & M ct	400	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8½
27⅝	14½	..	Am Metal	600	16	15	16	14¾
12¼	3¾	..	Am Power & Lt	900	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝
26¼	10¼	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	400	12½	12¼	12½	12
29⅞	11½	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	300	15	14	14	..
17⅝	10	..	Am Radiator	5800	13¾	13⅜	13⅝	13¾
28¼	13½	..	Am Rolling Mill	2900	18⅞	17¼	18½	17⅜
7¾	2⅛	..	Am Seating	400	3¼	2⅞	3⅛	..
2⅞	⅞	..	Am Ship & Com	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
30	17⅜	2	Am Shipbuilding	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	..
51¼	30¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	3600	37¼	35¼	36½	35
125	100	..	Am Smelt & R pf	800	115½	115½	115½	115½
26½	10⅛	..	Am Steel Fdries	1200	14	14	14	13⅝
81	59⅝	2	Am Steel Fdry pf	30	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	..
72	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	900	64	64	64	64½
121¾	103½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	119¼
125¼	105⅜	9	Am Tel & Tel	3800	112⅜	111	112⅜	111¼
13	3	..	h Am Type Fndrs	60	5½	4	5½	..
28⅜	7⅜	..	h Am Type F pf	40	12⅞	12	12⅞	10
27⅜	14¼	1	h Am Wat W & E	1400	17¼	16⅝	17	16¾
17⅛	7	..	Am Woolen	500	9	8⅞	9	8¾
83⅜	36	2½g	Am Woolen pf	600	43	42½	43	41½
4¼	1	..	h Am Writ Pap	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
17½	2⅞	..	h Am WritPap pf	300	3⅞	3¾	3¾	..
17¾	10	..	Anaconda Cop	3900	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	11
100	84	6½	Anchor Cap pf	800	99	99	99	99
10⅛	5½	..	Andes Copper	100	6	6	6	..
36	26¼	1	Archer Daniels	400	34¾	34	34¾	34
9½	7⅝	7	Armour Del pf	500	96⅝	96	96½	95½
6¾	4⅛	..	Armour Ill A	2600	6	5⅞	5⅞	5¾
64	46½	6	Armour Ill pf	400	62¼	62	62½	61¾
8¾	3	..	Arnold Constable	3300	6	5½	5½	5¾
18¼	7¼	..	Asso Dry Goods	3300	13	12¾	12⅞	12¾
64⅞	36	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	500	48⅛	48	48⅛	48
73¾	45¼	2	Atchison T&SF	6800	54¼	53	53½	52¾
90	70⅛	5	Atchison pf	200	82	82	82	81
54¼	24½	..	Atl Coast Line	800	32½	31	32½	31¾
24	9	..	Atl Gulf&WI pf	200	9	9	9	..
13⅝	2¼	1	Atl Refining	1600	24¼	24	24¼	24⅛
55½	30¼	2	Atlas Powder	400	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	44½
103½	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	30	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼
57⅜	16½	..	Auburn Auto	1900	26¾	26	26⅜	25½
16⅜	7	..	Austin Nichols	1100	12	11½	11½	11⅜
10¾	3¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	4900	4¼	¼	4	4⅛

—B—

16	6½	..	Baldwin Loco	2500	8¼	7⅜	8¼	7⅜
64⅜	27	..	Baldwin Loco pf	1400	34¾	33¼	34	32⅞
34½	13¼	..	Balt & Ohio	1700	16¾	16⅛	16¾	..
37⅜	16⅜	..	Balt & Ohio pf	400	19⅞	18¾	19¼	18¼
100	86½	6½	Bamberger pf	100	100	100	100	..
6	2¼	..	Barker Bros	100	3	3	3	3
10	5⅞	..	Barnsdall A	1000	6¾	6⅛	6¼	6⅜
19¾	10¼	..	Beatrice Cream	400	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	17¾
67	58	3†	Beech-Nut Pack	300	67½	67½	68½	67½
15¼	8¾	.50b	Belding Hem	400	12¾	12¼	12¾	12¼
23⅜	9¾	..	Bendix2Aviation	2200	13⅞	12¾	12⅞	12½
19⅛	12⅛	1½	*Beneficial Ind In	1100	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜
24⅛	20	1½	Best & Co	1600	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34½
49½	25¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	4100	29¾	28½	29⅜	28⅝
82	55	1¾§	Beth Steel pf	500	63	61	63	60⅛
40	19½	1b	Bigelow Sanford	40	23	22¾	23	22½
16¼	6	..	Blaw Knox	900	7⅝	7⅜	7½	7⅛
76	18	.40	Bloomingdale	50	19	19	19	..
10½	6⅞	..	Boeing Airplane	2500	8¼	7⅞	8	8¼
68¾	44½	3	Bohn Alum & Br	3900	54½	53	53⅝	53
28¼	19⅞	1.60¶	Borden	1900	26	25½	26	25⅜
28⅝	16⅛	1	Borg Warner	1200	24	22½	24	22¾
19⅜	12	1b	Briggs Mfg	3900	18½	18	18½	18
44⅞	28¼	.75b	Brooklyn Man T	1600	39¼	39	39⅛	39
59¼	38¼	6	Brooklyn Q pf	100	44½	44½	44½	..
80½	56⅜	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	60	60	60	59
61	45	3	Brown Shoe	100	53	53	53	53¼
10⅞	4⅜	..	Brunswick Balke	800	6	5¼	6	..
9⅜	3½	..	Bucyrus Erie	200	4½	4⅛	4½	4⅜
14½	6	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	800	7⅜	7	7⅜	6⅞
75	50	2	Bucyrus E pf	20	52¾	52¾	52¾	..
7¾	3	..	Budd Mfg	2200	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	4½
44	16	..	Budd Mfg pf	400	25	24¾	25	24¼
5⅜	2	..	Budd Wheel	300	2½	2¼	2⅜	2
15½	5⅞	..	Bullard	100	9	9	9	9
3½	1	..	Burns Bros B	70	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	..
19⅜	10½	.40	Burroughs Add	3600	13⅜	13¼	13½	13
15¾	5⅞	..	Bush T Bldgs pf	400	10	9¼	10	..
3¼	1½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	500	2	2	2	2⅛
32¾	13¾	..	Byers	600	17⅞	16¾	17⅝	16¾
67⅞	40	..	Byers pf	10	43	43	43	42¼

—C—

44¾	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	2800	37½	36	36¾	35¾
1¾	½	..	Callahan Z & L	3500	¾	⅝	⅝	..
6⅜	2¾	..	Calumet & Hecla	800	3¼	3	3¼	3
15⅞	6	..	Campbell Wy&C	100	7	7	7	7
29½	12½	1	Canada Dry	800	16	15⅝	15⅞	15½
18¼	11⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	2600	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	13⅜
39	26¾	3	Capital Admin pf	30	34	32½	32½	..
86¾	35	..	Case Thresh	11200	48½	47	47⅝	47½
84½	56⅞	4	Case Thresh pf	160	70	68½	70	68¼
73⅜	23	1	Caterpillar Trac	2100	27¾	27	27¼	27¼
44⅞	17⅛	..	Celanese Corp	10800	26½	25¾	25¾	25⅞
4⅝	1⅛	h	Celotex Co	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1½
4	1	h	Celotex vtc	300	1¼	1⅛	1¼	..
22⅜	6½	h	Celotex Co pf	100	9¾	9½	9¾	9½
32⅛	23⅞	1½	Central Aguirre	200	26	25½	26	25
92	53	..	Central RR of NJ	100	62	62	62	61¾
43½	30¼	2	Cerro de Pasco	1900	35⅞	37¾	39¼	37
7¾	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	600	5	4⅝	5	5
48⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	1400	39¾	38⅞	39½	38
48⅜	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	2600	43½	43	43⅜	42¾
8	1⅝	..	Chi & E Ill pf	500	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2¼
5½	2	..	Chi & Gt West	300	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2
11⅞	4	..	Chi & Gt W pf	600	4⅝	4½	4⅝	..
8½	2½	..	Chi Mil & St P	600	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	3
13½	3⅝	..	Chi Mil &St P pf	2400	5¾	5⅜	5½	5⅜
15	4½	..	Chi & N western	2700	6½	6¼	6½	6¼
28	8¼	..	Chi & N west pf	600	12⅛	12	12⅛	11⅜
9¾	3⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	400	5¼	5	5¼	4¾
28½	14¼	..	Chi Pneu Tool pf	800	18¼	17¾	18¼	17¼
6¼	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	700	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2¼
9⅝	3¼	..	Chi RI&P 7%	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..
16	10	1	Chi Yellow Cab	100	10½	18⅛	8½	..
30¾	19¼	2	Chicasha Cot O	100	27¾	27¾	27¾	27½
11⅜	3¾	..	Childs Company	100	5⅛	5	5	6¼
13⅞	10¼	..	Chile Copper	100	15½	15½	15½	15
60⅝	29¼	1¶	Chrysler	22400	36⅜	35¾	36⅜	35⅜
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	200	19	18½	19	18½
2½	½	..	City Stores	28800	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1¼	⅜	..	City Stores vtc	13200	⅞	¾	⅞	¾
5⅜	2¼	..	City Stores A	3900	5⅛	4¾	5⅛	5
5½	1	..	City Stores A vtc	400	4	3¾	4	3½
45	26	1	Cluett Peabody	200	28	28	28	..
18½	9⅜	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	4300	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	16
28½	10	..	Collins & Aikman	1800	13⅜	12⅜	13⅜	12½
8¾	3⅝	.. h	Colo Fuel & Ir	400	5⅛	5	5	..
19¼	6⅞	..	Columbia Gas	4100	9⅜	8¾	9⅜	9
78¾	52	6	Columbia G pf A	500	64	63⅞	63⅞	64
71	41	5	Columbia G pf B	10	59	59	59	57
37	21½	1§	Columbia Pic vtc	1200	39	37⅛	38¼	37
77¼	58	3.40	Columbian Carb	1400	68¾	68	68½	67½
35⅛	18⅝	1	Comm Credit	1600	27¾	27	27⅝	27½
30	24	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	30	29	28½	29	28
61	35¾	2	Comm Inv TrT	1500	47¼	46¾	47¼	46½
116¼	91	6k	Comm Inv TrT pf	200	108¾	108⅝	108⅝	109⅜
36¾	15¾	.60	Comm Solvents	8900	20½	20	20½	20
3¾	1½	..	Comwlth & So	5900	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1½
52¾	21½	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	400	36	35	36	35
31¼	22	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	3400	29⅞	29½	29½	29¼
5¾	1⅝	..	Consol Film Ind	700	3⅛	3¼	3¼	3⅛
17½	10⅜	1½g	Consol Film I pf	1200	15	14¾	14¾	14½
47⅜	25	2	Consol Gas	9900	28⅞	28¼	28⅝	28
95	82	5	Consol Gas pf	1600	89½	88½	89¼	88
4⅜	1½	..	Consol Laundries	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
14¼	7¼	.42b	Consol Oil	5200	8½	7⅞	8¼	7⅞
6¾	2⅛	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	300	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
7¾	2⅛	..	Consol Textile	600	⅞	¾	¾	¾
13¾	6½	..	Container A	2200	9¼	9	9⅜	8¾
5⅜	2⅜	..	Container B	1200	3¾	3½	3¾	3⅜
2⅜	⅞	..	Cont Baking B	500	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1
83¼	69½	3	Cont Can	4400	88	86¾	87	87¼
12¼	6	..	Cont Dia Fibre	600	7	6½	7	..
35½	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	2200	29¼	28½	29	28⅜
2⅜	¾	..	Cont Motors	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
22¾	15¾	.50b	Cont Oil	3600	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	17
51	40½	3	Corn Exchange	150	45	44½	45	44½
84½	55½	3	Corn Products	2900	68¼	66⅞	68	66¼
9⅞	3⅝	..	Coty	800	5½	5¼	5½	5⅛
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	400	32	31⅞	31⅞	32
17½	8	..	Crosley Radio	200	14	14	14	..
36¼	18¾	1	Crown Cork & S	400	21½	21¼	21¼	19¾
41¼	35½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	200	39½	39¼	39½	..
6⅝	3⅝	..	Crown Zellerbach	300	4¼	4	4	4
38⅝	17	..	Crucible Steel	1200	20⅞	20	20⅝	19½
71	49	..	Crucible Steel pf	300	53¼	50	53¼	..
3⅛	1	..	Cuba Co	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
10½	3¼	..	Cuba Ry pf	10	5	5	5	..
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	6200	7⅞	7½	7½	7¼
65	20⅛	..	Cuban Am S pf	60	56	55¼	55½	55
52⅝	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	900	48⅜	47¾	48⅝	47¾
29⅜	13½	..	Curtis Publishg	1400	18¼	17⅞	18	17⅜
85⅜	43½	4¾g	Curtis Pub pf	100	80	80	80	80
5¼	2½	..	Curtis-Wright	3400	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
12¼	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1800	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
21½	11	..	Cutler Hammer	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	..

—D—

34⅛	10½	..	Deere & Co	4400	20	18⅞	19¾	19¼
73½	35	..	Del & Hudson	1900	42⅜	41½	42	40¼
33⅜	14	..	Del Lack & W	5300	19¼	18½	19	18½
13¼	4⅛	..	Denver R G pf	400	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
55½	10	1¼†	Devoe & Ray A	100	43	43	43	..
116	99	7	Devoe & Ray 1pf	30	112	112	112	..
28½	21	1	Diamond Match	400	25¾	25	25¾	24½
46¼	32	2§	Dome Mines	1900	42¾	42½	42¼	41¼
23	14½	1.20	Dominion Stores	900	15⅜	15½	15¾	15⅜
28½	14¼	..	Douglas A	3300	16⅜	16⅛	16½	16¼
19	8¼	..	Dresser A	200	10	10	10	..
23	14	1	Duplan Silk	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	..
103½	80	2.60¶	du Pont de Nem	11200	93½	91⅝	93½	91½
107	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	10	106	106	106	106

—E—

12⅜	4⅛	..	Eastern Rail Mill	800	6½	5¼	6½	5¼
101⅜	78	4	Eastman Kodak	1200	102¾	101¼	102¼	101
22½	12⅛	1	Eaton Mfg	800	13⅛	13	13½	13
21⅜	15	..	Elec Auto-Lite	11800	25⅜	24½	25¼	24½
101	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	70	98½	98	98½	98½
7½	3	..	Elec Boat	2100	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜
9⅛	4¼	.20b	Elec & Mus Ind	800	7½	7⅜	7½	7⅜
3⅞	1⅝	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1100	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	4⅛
19¾	⅞	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	1500	9¾	9¼	9¾	9¼
21	8½	..	Elec Pow & L pf	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
52	34	2	Elec Sto Battery	3100	42¼	40¾	42¼	39⅞
3¼	1	h	Elk Horn Coal pf	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
8¾	2½	..	Engineers Pub S	300	3	2¾	3	3
23½	10⅛	..	Engineers P S 5pf	500	17½	16¾	17½	16¾
25½	13	..	Engineers PS 6pf	400	19¾	18¾	19¼	..
24½	11	..	Engineers PS ww	600	19¼	18¾	19¼	17½
10⅜	5	..	Equitable Off Bld	400	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	..
24⅞	9¾	..	Erie RR	700	13¼	12⅝	13¼	12½
24⅞	9¾	..	Erie RR	700	13¼	12⅝	13¼	12½
28¼	14⅞	..	Erie RR 1pf	100	18	18	18	..
23	9	..	Erie RR 2pf	100	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	..
14⅜	7	.50	Eureka Vacuum	200	8½	8½	8½	8¾
27¼	9	..	Evans Products	3400	18⅛	17¼	17⅜	17¼
10½	3	..	Exchange Buffet	70	4	4	4	4

—F—

18	7	..	Fairbanks Morse	300	11¼	11¼	11¼	11
107	71	..	Fed Min & Sm	200	52	52	52	..
4	1⅜	..	Fed Water Serv	200	1½	1½	1½	..
35	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	800	28⅞	28¼	28⅞	28¼
30	23	.80†	Filene's Sons Co	10	25	25	25	25
106	87	6½	Filene's pf	70	105½	105½	10o½	10o½
25¼	13½	.40	Firestone T&R	800	14⅜	14	14½	13⅝
69¼	54¼	2½	First Nat Stores	500	65¾	65¼	65½	64½
17⅜	2	..	Follansbee B	300	3¾	3½	3¾	3⅝
21	10½	..	Food Mach	300	18	15½	18	..
22	8½	..	Foster-Wheeler	400	12	11¾	12	11½
17⅛

Commerce and Finance

Senate Committee Asks U. S. Control Over Holding Concerns

Business and Industry

Senate Body Asks U. S. Control Over Holding Concerns

Investment Trust Abuses Also Hit in Banking Committee Report

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP)—The Senate Banking Committee, in a sixth report on its long Wall Street investigation, today hit at investment trusts and holding companies as instruments for concentrating control of wealth in the hands of a few.

As a remedy, it proposed strict federal regulation—extending the control of the Government still further over the money centers.

Citing some activities of J. P. Morgan & Co., Dillon Read & Co., the Insulls, the Van Sweringens and others in substantiation of its criticism, the committee said the proper corrective might be an act requiring all such corporations to have a federal charter.

National Incorporation Act

"The cure for our corporate ailments, circumvention of the law, investment-trust and holding company abuses, and interlocking directorates, may lie in a national incorporation act," said the report, written under the direction of Ferdinand Pecora.

Such legislation, expected by some to be put forward by the administration next session, would require corporations doing an interstate business to incorporate under government control instead of getting their charters from the states, as at present.

The committee held that both investment trusts and holding companies were equally liable for accelerating the concentration of the control of wealth. The vast resources of Morgan & Company were cited in this connection.

But, it reported, the trusts and holding concerns in operation had lent themselves to operations which, baldly stated, included something close to mulcting the public.

Some specific charges were that:

Dillon, Read & Co., and its associates through the formation of the United States & Foreign Securities Corporation and other investment trusts invested only $5,100,000 to secure control of $90,000,000. Of this latter sum $75,000,000 had been furnished by the public.

Dillon, Read and other concerns made excessive profits through investment trust and holding company operations.

The Goldman-Sachs Trading Corporation in financing the Frosted Foods Company in 1929 showed a striking instance of "incompetency or deficiency of integrity of purpose." The public, the report said, furnished approximately 90 per cent of $25,000,000 used in this financing and the trading corporation lost over 50 per cent of it in two years.

Unloaded Own Securities

The committee contended there were instances "where the directors and persons controlling investment trusts succeeded in unloading their own securities upon the investment companies. This was true, the committee said, in the United States and Foreign Securities Corporation's operations and in the case of Continental Shares, Inc., dominated by Cyrus S. Eaton, of Cleveland.

It asserted also that the Van Sweringens through holding companies and investment trusts acquired—with the public's money—control of a vast network of railroads by a "shoe-string" investment. The original Van Sweringen investment was said to be only $1,000,000.

"The American investment trust," the report said, "merely superficially resembled the British trust, for the very factors (diversification of investment, disinterested management charges) were disregarded by the organizers of the American investment trusts."

Cites Circumvention of Law

From the beginning, the committee concluded American investment trusts "degenerated into a convenient medium of the dominant persons to consummate transactions permeated with ulterior motives."

"The organizers of investment trusts," it continued, "always succeeded in devising a financial set-up which allocated to them a most substantial equity in the company with a minimum of cash investment."

The formation of the Insull Utility Investments, Inc., and Corporation Securities of Chicago, by the Insulls, and the United Corporation by Morgan & Co. were cited as examples of investment trusts which were in reality "holding companies."

"The first important use of the holding company," the report asserted, "was circumvention of the Sherman anti-trust law. . . .

"In the past decade, however, promoters have perverted the use of the holding company. The primary motivation for the organization of the holding company has now become the development and financial promotion of security selling schemes.

"The pragmatic result has been that holding companies have not created any economic wealth, but merely have facilitated the concentration of the control of wealth."

Federal Spendings Far Above Receipts

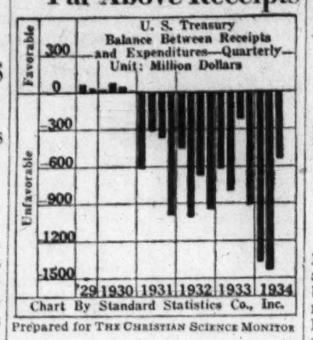

Chart By Standard Statistics Co., Inc.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE first quarter of the Government's 1934-35 fiscal year ended with receipts showing an increase of $282,000,000 over the corresponding period last year, general expenditures an increase of $53,000,000, and emergency expenditures an increase of $533,000,000, or more than twice that of the 1933 interval.

At the current rate of spending, the excess of expenditures in the year to end next June will run above the figure of $2,000,000,000 estimated last January.

Data Show Banks Supporting U. S. Credit Liberally

Buy in Year Over Half of Federal $4,000,000,000 Increase in Debt

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP)—Federal Reserve Board figures showed today that the nation's banks are supporting the government credit to an extent unparalleled even during the period of vast world borrowing.

More than half of the $4,000,000,000 increase in government debt during the past 12 months, was absorbed by the banking structure, the compilation disclosed. In the preceding year the picture was different. In that 12 months the debt increased $3,000,000,000 and of these securities, only about one-third went to the banks.

Statistics of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation indicated that bank holdings of Government securities—including those of the Reserve banks—amount to one-half the national debt of approximately $27,000,000,000.

The figure is accurate for 90 per cent of the commercial banks and 72 per cent of mutual savings institutions but represents private estimates for the remainder. The Reserve banks hold approximately $2,430,000,000.

A comparison of the present situation with that existing in 1918 shows that holdings of Governments by Reserve member banks today amount to more than 90 per cent of deposits, whereas in 1918 they were less than 15 per cent.

Even in 1919, when banks were forced to absorb large amounts of securities bought for the partial-payment accounts of customers, holdings were less than one-fourth of deposits.

The Reserve banks' own portfolios during these two years rarely held more than $300,000,000 of Governments, and sometimes they were negligible. The increase did not get largely under way until 1930. Since that time it has amounted to nearly $2,000,000,000.

Member banks' holdings of Governments remained virtually stationary around $4,000,000,000 for some years prior to 1931. In that year they began rising, and have moved with increasing rapidity.

RFC Urges 8 Roads To Buy Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11—Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the RFC, has proposed to the heads of eight railroads that they acquire the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad. He suggests that the road, now in receivership, be acquired through a foreclosure sale with the aid of RFC financing.

The eight roads that received Mr. Jones's letter were the Chicago & North Western; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; Great Northern; Illinois Central; Northern Pacific and the Wabash.

It was suggested that instead of reorganizing the M. & St. L. as an independent system in an area already suffering from excessive competition, some of the carriers with which it is connected might agree upon a plan of purchase. This would be done with a view to each system taking such part of the road as it might be able to use, according to Mr. Jones.

Mr. Jones declared that if such a plan could be put through, the RFC would be prepared, subject to ICC approval, to help in arranging the financing.

Another Decline In Bank Clearings

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (AP)—Bank clearings in principal cities of the United States during the week ended Oct. 10 totaled $4,016,129,000, a decrease of 3.9 per cent from the $4,178,357,000 reported in the like week a year ago, according to Dun & Bradstreet.

Clearings in New York City amounted to $2,516,078,000, a drop of 10.7 per cent from the $2,818,918,000 a year ago.

A number of cities outside of New York reported increases compared with last year, but there were fewer of these than in the previous week, according to the agency.

U. S. and Canadian Wheat Exports for Week Rise

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 11—Exports of wheat (including flour as wheat) from United States and Canadian ports, as reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., for the week ended Oct. 6, totaled 4,265,574 bushels, as compared with 3,563,843 bushels in the previous week, and 5,094,680 bushels in the corresponding week of last year.

For the same season, July 1 to date, wheat exports aggregated 50,141,407 bushels, as compared with 51,885,401 bushels for the same period a year ago.

Conversion of Liberty s Now Aggregates Billion

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP)—Nearly $1,000,000,000 of called Fourth 4¼ per cent Liberty bonds had been turned in at the close of business yesterday for 10 to 12-year 3¼ per cent securities.

A last minute rush brought in $18,000,000, pushing the total up to $988,000,000 out of $1,246,000,000 called. Holders who have not offered them for conversion when the books close tomorrow afternoon will receive cash Oct. 15.

Brazil's Mining Code Points To Nationalization of Mines

State's Offer of Assistance to Companies Is Coupled With Strong Control—Keynote of New Law Distinction Between Surface and Subsoil Ownership

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 11 (By U. P.)—Brazil's new mining code foreshadows progressive nationalization of mines and mineral deposits considered basic or essential to the economic or military defense of the nation.

Offer of assistance is coupled with strong control, and the attitude of the mining companies remains to be seen. With the return to constitutional government, the Administration drew up the code to encourage prospecting, specifying that such prospecting could only start by concession of the Government, granted only to Brazilians and to companies organized in Brazil.

Ownership Regulation

Distinction between surface and subsoil ownership is the keynote of the new law. Owners of surface soil are given some leeway, if they are over known mineral deposits, and provided they comply with certain provisions. Unknown deposits, when discovered, will be incorporated into the national patrimony as an inalienable title.

Observers believe companies holding land in the interior over unknown depths, virtually lose their ownership rights, becoming a guardian of wealth belonging to the Government. Owners of surface rights cannot prevent exploitation of minerals on their land, and cannot claim indemnity for prospecting by a third party. When deposits are actually being worked, however, the surface owner is entitled to a percentage of the profits.

Mines being worked when the code became effective are not compelled to obtain concessions from the Government, but they must comply with other provisions and must revise their contracts accordingly before they can claim benefits under the code.

For there are benefits, such as exemption from duty on machines and apparatus when such equipment is not produced in Brazil, and minimum rates on railroads and for port and dock services. The law also stipulated that mining companies cannot be taxed by states or municipalities beyond a certain percentage of their income, determined by the Federal Government.

Permission to Prospect

According to the new system, anyone, one making proper representations to the Government, may obtain permission to prospect for mineral deposits. The results of such prospecting must be submitted to the Government which will determine whether they should be worked.

If the Government is ready to grant a concession for exploitation, the owner of the surface soil must make a bid for it, but his bid must equal that made by the prospector or any third party. He is assured a small percentage of the mine income in case he does not take over the concession. The prospector is similarly protected in the event the surface owner or a third party outbids him.

Many companies in the interior have acquired land that is known or believed to contain mineral wealth, but have taken no steps to develop it because the absence of mining laws before now left their interests insufficiently protected. While the new code provides that known mineral wealth belongs to the owner of the surface soil, it must be proved to satisfaction of the Government before ownership is recorded and the system of concessions dispensed with.

In order to obtain the favors promised by the Government under the terms of the law, mining companies must employ engineers two-thirds of whom are Brazilians. Three-fourths of the workmen must be Brazilians, and hospitals and schools must be provided for employees and their families.

The World's Business

Labor Statesmanship

THE convention of the American Federation of Labor at San Francisco has proceeded on time-honored lines. For this reason it has been a disappointment to those who had hoped to see the development of statesmanship in response to the needs of these new industrial times. By a decisive vote the A. F. of L. has voted to require the members of three unions of brewery workers to join their respective "international" organizations. The vote clearly reflects the preference of the delegates for that type of organization which has traditionally represented the characteristic bargaining unit of the A. F. of L.

This is the kind which transcends industrial lines and embraces workers according to their craft.

Code making under the NRA aims at the organization of industry into syndicates or cartels. It looks as if the idea of the codes will remain, even if the codes themselves are rewritten. But the cartels will always stand on one leg as long as labor does not become industry-conscious along with the industrial managers. Part of the fault for not fomenting this state of things must be put at the Administration's doorstep. I have always held that labor should have been given a place on the code authorities. Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins expressed this point of view in her speech at San Francisco. But there seems no likelihood at present that the necessary changes will be made in the pending revision of the codes. There are still many hurdles to surmount before we get to that. The acknowledgment of collective bargaining by representatives of the employees' own choice has still to be obtained from many employers. Then there will be the struggle over the acceptance of "majority representation." If and when free collective bargaining is agreed upon, will employers then agree that the majority union should represent all the workers? Obviously if one is to have any industrial order at all in bargaining, majority representation is the only possible method. Yet while concessions from old ideas in respect of relations with labor have still to be wrung from industry, labor must also change its own relations with industry. One can appreciate the repugnance of industrial leaders against bargaining with outside "agitators" about the work conditions of their employees. The type of union that jibes with the codification of industry is clearly the industrial union like the United Mine Workers. Even some "honest" company unions may be regarded as the nuclei of the industrial unions.

* * *

What is requred of labor is a sense of industrial responsibility. But it is idle to pretend that a realization of responsibility can be developed in labor when its organizational set-up is based upon the craft. The craft union has a nation-wide membership employed in industries as different as chalk from cheese. It bargains with a blithe disregard for the ability of a particular industry to pay. It knows very little about the conditions of that industry. Since its members come from all manner of industries, it must negotiate solely by a glorified rule of thumb, without consideration for the affected industry's particular problems. . . .

Craft unions bargain for wages in various ways. Sometimes a local wage standard is adopted. In other cases a national standard applicable to all members of the craft provides the starting point. Neither is satisfactory from the standpoint of industrial responsibility. For example, every union carpenter on a construction job receives the wages of his craft, in spite of the fact that a large part of his time may be spent on a job that a semi-skilled worker could do. Apply this state of things to the automobile industry. If every electrician, sheet metal worker, etc., engaged in the manufacture of automobiles were paid on the basis of his skilled craft wage when doing work that, in view of the high degree of mechanization in automobile plants, any unskilled or semi-skilled man could do, the burden of additional wage costs would destroy the industry.

* * *

It will be seen from the above why the A. F. of L. backs the craft union. Last year, at its convention, the Federation went overwhelmingly on record in favor of craft unionism. It actually voted to permit the teamsters union, the coopers' union, and other craft organizations to "claim" the members of their crafts away from the vertical brewery workers' union. As the indorsement of that decision at San Francisco testifies, there has been no change of policy, no realization that a new day calls for a new approach. Action of this kind is reactionary. It is totally at variance with the spirit of the New Deal. Responsibility can come only by the development of a new vertical line-up for labor coextensive with the industry. Labor might say, "Perhaps this will not net us as much as the other method." Why not? Industry has been organized under government auspices precisely because of its failure in past years to distribute its product in just proportions between its owners and workers. During the boom era craft unionism did not prevent owners from extracting from industry rewards totally disproportionate to those obtained by labor. H. B. E.

Land Bank Bonds Called 'Exempted Securities'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11—Federal Land Bank bonds and Federal Intermediate Credit Bank debentures have been designated as "exempted securities," under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and, hence, are eligible collateral, without registration under the act, for the extension of credit by members of national securities exchanges, or brokers or dealers who transact a business in securities through the medium of any such members, according to a statement made here by W. I. Myers, governor of the Farm Credit Administration. Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation bonds, being fully and unconditionally guaranteed by the United States, are automatically included in the classes of "exempted securities."

Because of the exempted status of these securities, Governor Myers stated, loans or credit extended on the security of Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation bonds, Federal Land Bank bonds or Federal Intermediate Credit Bank debentures are not subject to the new margin regulations.

Wheat Crop Rises, Corn Yield Falls In Bureau Report

Not Much Change Shown in Federal Forecast—Drought Effects

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP)—An increase of 3,700,000 bushels for the month in estimated spring wheat production and a five per cent decrease in the corn crop were reported in the Oct. 1 forecast of the Department of Agriculture.

The corn crop was estimated at 1,416,772,000 bushels, about 56 per cent of average. In addition the crop reporting board declared that "the quantity of corn actually harvested as grain is now expected to be not much more than half the quantity husked last year."

Total wheat production was placed at 496,982,000 bushels, a slight increase since the Sept. 1 report but, due to drought and other factors, below last year's 528,000,000 bushels and a five year average of 886,000,000 bushels.

Pastures Poorest on Record

The estimate of the oats crop was about the same as on Sept. 1. Barley and grain sorghum production were reduced slightly, and estimates of hay production were increased because of efforts to save late crops. Pastures and ranges, notwithstanding improvement during September in southwestern, central and eastern states were still the poorest on record for Oct. 1.

Apples, pears and grapes received slight help by rains in central and eastern states, the crops reporting board said, adding: "but it is increasingly evident that many of the northeastern fruit trees will never recover from the injuries received last winter."

The feed grain supply continued to be reported the shortest in many years. The total quantity of grain and mill feeds in sight and available for feeding is only about 60 per cent of the 1924-32 average.

"In the West, the drought has continued unbroken," the report said.

Corn indications have shown the effects of the drought, dropping from 2,113,00,000 bushels in July when the first production forecast was issued, to 1,607,000,000 bushels in August and 1,485,000,000 bushels in September. Production last year was 2,344,000,000 bushels, while the 1927-31 average production was 2,516,000,000 bushels.

Winter Wheat Crop

The winter wheat crop this year is 401,000,000 bushels, compared with 352,000,000 bushels last year and 632,000,000 bushels, the 1927-31 average.

Production of all spring wheat this year, according to the department's preliminary estimate, will be 96,460,000 bushels, compared with 89,400,000 bushels in July, 90,400,000 bushels in August, and 92,800,000 bushels in September. Last year's production was 176,000,000 bushels, and the five-year, 1927-31, average production was 254,000,000 bushels.

Included in the spring wheat production is 5,952,000 bushels of durum wheat, compared with 6,100,000 bushels a month go, 16,000,000 bushels last year and 61,000,000 bushels, the five-year average; and 90,508,000 bushels of other spring wheat, compared with 86,700,000 bushels a month ago, 160,000,000 bushels last year and 193,000,000 bushels, the five-year average.

Oats production this year is 545,938,000 bushels, compared with 568,000,000 bushels indicated in July, 545,000,000 bushels in August, 546,000,000 bushels in September, 732,000,000 bushels produced last year and 1,187,000,000 bushels, the five-year average.

Automobile Output Drops 32 Per Cent

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 11—Members of the Automobile Manufacturers' Association, formerly the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, produced 113,316 units in September, according to an estimate made yesterday by Alfred Reeves, vice-president. This is 32 per cent below August when 166,321 units were produced, and 23 per cent under the output for September, 1933.

Nine months' production of association members, which includes all but one major manufacturer, was estimated at 1,752,460, compared with 1,303,229 in the corresponding period of 1933, or a gain of 17 per cent.

At the same time, Mr. Reeves announced that the change in the organization's name from the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce to the Automobile Manufacturers' Association has been made effective.

U. S. Acquires Virgin Islands Sugar Factory

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands, Oct. 11 (By U. P.)—Title to the Bethlehem sugar factory and 2000 acres of cane land on St. Croix has been acquired by the United States Government as the first step in actual operations of the Virgin Islands Company.

United States Attorney A. Cecil Snyder of San Juan, Puerto Rico, delivered on behalf of the Department of Justice a $90,000 check in full payment for the property.

The plant and land will be leased by the Federal Government to the Virgin Islands Company for a nominal annual rental.

The company will begin farming operations at Bethlehem in a few weeks. The purchase by the Federal Government included work bulls, mules, tractors and other machinery.

This is one of a number of projects for the economic rehabilitation of the Virgin Islands to be undertaken by the Virgin Islands Company under a $1,000,000 allocation of Public Works funds made by Secretary of the Interior, Harold L. Ickes.

Investors' Holdings Of Steel Stock Rise

By the Associated Press

New York, Oct. 11

COMMON stock of the United States Steel Corporation carried in names of brokers, called in Wall Street parlance the "floating supply," totaled on Sept. 30 1,656,102 shares, or 19.03 per cent of the outstanding stock, a decline of 60,630 shares compared with the total on June 30, it was announced today.

Coupled with other indications, such a sharp decline in brokers' loans since July, the decline in the U. S. Steel floating supply was interpreted in Wall Street as evidence of recent liquidation of speculative holdings.

Holdings of brokers in New York State, and index to Wall Street's position in "big steel," at the end of last September amounted to 1,478,416 shares, or 16.99 per cent of the total, compared with 1,549,368, or 17.80 per cent of the total, at the end of June.

Foreign holdings of steel common at the end of September amounted to 400,726 shares, or 4.60 per cent of the total, against 376,288, or 4.32 per cent, on June 30, and 280,589, or 3.22 per cent, on Sept. 30, 1933.

Better Collections And More 'Trade-Ins' In Motor Industry

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 11—More people are trading in their old cars and more people are keeping up payments on new ones than a year ago, indicating an upturn in business, Mr. T. E. Hutcheson, manager of the Chicago branch or the General Motors Acceptance Corporation, said here today.

Looking over statistical reports of his business, which last year financed the installment buying of 25,000 automobile and electric refrigerators in this territory, Mr. Hutcheson said he saw a number of favorable signs pointing to business recovery.

"People applying for credit show a longer term of employment this year than last," Mr. Hutcheson stated. "We trace our increased business—about 40 per cent above last year—to the greater security of income on the part of many people.

"One class of buyers which was practically out of the market has returned. I refer to doctors and teachers, who, because they could not collect the payments due them, could not buy automobiles.

"Our collections are better now than at any time during the last 10 years. Repossessions are fewer. Less than 1 per cent of the people on our books allowed their payments to become more than 30 days past due during the past six months.

"We attribute this improvement to better and more regular incomes, not to any tightening of the terms of credit on our part. Moreover many people who a year ago were hesitant about spending their savings now feel they want to get something out of their money and are buying things they have been afraid to buy before. All this seems to me to indicate that conditions are fundamentally sound."

Exchange Tightens Listing Regulations

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 11—According to a rule adopted yesterday by the New York Stock Exchange corporations seeking to list securities on the exchange in the future must agree to inform the exchange immediately of any changes in their board of directors or among their chief operating officers.

This new ruling make it impossible for any corporation to operate under a new management for an indeterminate period without informing the public through the exchange.

Corporations must also report immediately to the committee on stock list any change in charter or by-laws.

General Electric Co.'s Stockholders Increase

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 11—The number of stockholders of the General Electric Company at the end of the third quarter, Sept. 30, 194,793, a new record in the company's history, it is announced. This is a gain of 2868 in the last three months, and more than 6000 for the year over 1933. Since 1928 the number of stockholders has increased with every quarter, except one.

Building Activity For September, 23 P. C. Under August

Decrease From Year Ago 17.7 P. C.—All Sections Show Drop

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (AP)—Building operations contracted by more than the usual seasonal amount in September, according to the monthly report of Dun & Bradstreet.

Building improved during August over July, but in September the total volume of building permits dropped 23 per cent under August. The normal seasonal decline is about 10 per cent.

The total of permits in September was the lowest for any month since last March and the lowest for any September in recent years.

The estimated cost of construction work for which permits were issued in 215 cities amounted to $26,520,686 in September, according to the report. This compared with $34,452,738 in August and with $32,243,704 in September, 1933. The decrease from a year ago was 17.7 per cent.

The drop in building operations was particularly marked in New York City, where the total was only $5,809,457 for the five boroughs, the smallest since June. The August total in New York City was $9,917,284, while in September, 1933, permits were issued for $9,626,292 worth of building.

All sections of the country showed declines in buildings in September from August, but several maintained their figures above last September.

Building permit values for various parts of the country in September compared with last September as follows: New England, $2,693,760, off 18.9 per cent; Middle Atlantic, $8,714,157, off 31.7 per cent; South Atlantic $2,970,042, up 36.4 per cent; East Central $4,916,737, off 4.6 per cent; South Central $1,872,724, off 44 per cent; West Central $1,771,064, up 15.8 per cent; Mountain $367,918, up 14 per cent; Pacific $3,214,284, off 11 per cent.

The home renovation campaign is making itself felt, according to the dealers in building supplies and hardware, but has thus far been little more than a drop in the empty bucket of the general building and construction industry. Of course, most of the work is of a character for which building permits are not required in most cities, so no great effect upon the permit total was anticipated.

The Federal Government has manifested intense interest for more than a year in reviving building, and the industry is hopeful that by next spring the Federal Housing Administration's plans to stimulate new construction will begin to work.

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Europe's Crime Prevention Plans Clash

France Benefits by Many Years of Private Agencies' Work, Which Leaves Youth Free but Amid Doubtful Surroundings—State Camps and Semi-military Youth Groups of Dictatorships Appear to Lead

(Continued from Page 1)

more than 120 organizations in France, and maintains close contact with other organizations in Belgium and Switzerland.

The work of these societies is chiefly with children who have been brought before the courts. Thanks to their efforts, the laws have been modified so as to permit most of the youths, both boys and girls who have erred, to be placed either under surveillance in their own homes, or in some orphanage, institution or farm, instead of in prison. Every effort is made to ascertain and correct the cause that led the boy or girl astray.

Bad Homes Often the Cause

In a majority of cases this cause is found to be linked with wrong conditions in the home—either poverty, due to unemployment, or broken up families. In the larger cities it is always the slums and tenement districts that supply the greatest number of juvenile delinquents. The part to be played by slum clearance in French crime prevention work is obvious to anyone who has visited the miserable hut dwellings still standing in the old fortification zones around Paris.

The Patronage Societies do not confine their work to children, but endeavor to aid the alien in France to adjust himself without falling into crime. Still another important branch of their activity is the rehabilitation of criminals released from prison.

There is in French Guiana, for instance, an organization devoted to helping those who leave the famous French "Devil's Island" to reëstablish themselves in society. At present an attempt is being made to set up a national fund to help released convicts lead an honest and useful life.

Concerned About Unemployment

A particular point of attack upon which crime prevention workers in France have had to concentrate is that of the traffic in young girls. Efforts are made to improve the living and working conditions in home, school and factory, and to introduce as much sport, sunshine and fresh air and country life as possible. Attempts to obtain at least effective regulation of immoral films and books have so far been without much effect.

The importance of the religious aspect in crime prevention is recognized, much of the work in France being done by the various cults.

Europe, as a whole, is deeply concerned with the effect of unemployment on crime. The Child Welfare Committee of the League of Nations is inquiring into the whole question and in a recent report supports the conclusion of Judge M. Wets, of the juvenile court in Brussels, who stated that:

"In 60 to 80 per cent of cases, the family surroundings are the cause of the child's downfall and his appearance before the court. A large proportion of the various defects and shortcomings of the child may be attributed to the unfortunate economic conditions of the present day, which make it necessary for the wife to leave her home and, by her personal efforts, to assist in earning the household's bread, to the detriment of the real family interests, which should keep her in the home."

In other ways, too, Belgium is playing an important part in crime prevention work. New ground is being broken in its prisons by a refusal to stigmatize the convicted as the so-called "criminal class." Individual treatment of a mentally uplifting nature is said to be producing most successful results.

Every prisoner with a three months' sentence or more has a record kept of his life and surroundings, which is continued while he is in prison. They have individual treatment and cases are recorded of delinquents whose characters have entirely changed when the right work has been found for them.

Taking Profit Out of Liquor Urged as Crime Preventive

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 11—Taking the profit out of liquor is an important way in which state governments can help to remove the cause of crime, Mr. Henry W. Toll, executive director of the American Legislators' Association here told The Christian Science Monitor.

Declaring that there is an undoubted correlation between the amount of liquor consumed and the amount of crime committed, Mr. Toll said the amount of liquor could be reduced by removing the profit motive from its sale. He urged the state monopoly as the means of doing this.

"Since repeal," said Mr. Toll, "the sale of bottled goods is more general than ever before. The customary system of distribution of liquor by private concerns for profit gives a financial benefit to anyone who can induce people to drink more liquor.

"There is no question that if you could take the profit motive out of the distribution of liquor it would result in a reduction in the use of liquor, and doubtless there is a correlation between the amount of liquor consumed and the amount of crime committed."

There are already a small group of states, Mr. Toll said, that have followed the plan recommended by the Rockefeller report for state monopolies. "Under this plan," he said, "there is undoubtedly more restriction on the sale of liquor."

Mr. Toll observed that the movement for state monopolies seemed to be gaining ground.

Another way in which he said states could help curb crime would be to exercise greater control over the purchase and possession of firearms. The commissioners on uniform state laws, he said, are advocating a uniform firearm act to place control in more states over the purchase and possession of firearms.

San Francisco Group Has Warm Welcome For Those in Need

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—"Family case work" and straightening out "second generation problems"—such are the activities of the International Institute of San Francisco, whose work lies almost exclusively among foreign-born people and their children.

The executive secretary of the institute is Miss Annie Clo Watson. She says that foreign-born adults are the especial care of her organization, which conducts more than 50 International Institutes in as many American cities. These institutes used to be affiliated with the Y. W. C. A. but are now independent.

Friendless foreigners; strangers with an imperfect knowledge of American institutions; men and women stranded a long way from home, find in the International Institute a guide, a friend, a social and art club; a center for exchanging ideas and for meeting people of kindred interests; an intermediary for contacting the right welfare to take care of their own and their children's problems.

A feature of the International Institute of San Francisco is its Fine Arts Studio, presided over by Miss Harriet Wilson, a competent pianist. Informal concerts featuring national and folk music and talks on many cultural subjects are held almost every week.

Art Notes

Fogg Museum

The initial exposition at the Fogg Museum of Art this season is a display of oil paintings by Hermann Dudley Murphy. Prominent member of Boston's painting peerage, Mr. Murphy exemplifies the manners and moods which suit many art lovers. It is not uncommon to see other artists working in similar idiom and mood, but few achieve Mr. Murphy's particular quality of finesse. At the Fogg Museum we may familiarize ourselves once again with those subjects which are dear to the painter; such as a full-blown peony arranged graciously in a vase against a glittering mount of gold or silver. Other still-life studies which attract his brush are pottery, glass and choice chinoiserol. On occasion Mr. Murphy renounces the studio for the outdoors and paints the countryside. At the Fogg there may be seen once again his portrayals of Popocatapetl in varying atmospheres. There is also a tranquil portrait of the artist's mother. No matter what subject the artist treats, he invariably evinces the design qualities which lie in its structure. His painting style lies halfway between the naturalistic and the decorative.

Fine Arts Guild

A new project has been undertaken in Cambridge. Called the Fine Arts Guild, Inc., it is situated in attractive quarters at 102 Mount Auburn Street. The guild is offering classes for adults in painting, drawing and modeling; also a course in photography. It promises furthermore some exhibitions of paintings, prints and reproductions.

D. A.

Maine Had Motor Toll of Five

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 11 (AP)—Five persons were killed and 107 injured in 127 motor vehicle accidents in Maine investigated during September by the state highway police department.

Greater Federal Rule Planned For Transportation

Eastman Talks to Two Groups in Chicago on Government Program

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 11—Any picture of government ownership of the railroads, painted by overzealous or overapprehensive observers, is still but a picture. When Mr. Joseph B. Eastman, federal transportation coordinator, came to Chicago yesterday some thought that he might hint at the existence of such advanced liberal plans.

But Mr. Eastman, although he noted that all transportation must submit to a greater degree of federal regulation, failed to go further than that. He even denied that the railroads are overcapitalized.

Speaking before the American Life convention, an insurance gathering, he offered the following program for federal aid to carriers:

1. Easy government credit.
2. Public regulation of all forms of transportation to protect railroads from non-rail competitors.
3. Creation of a federal commission to help railroads plan the future.
4. Speeding financial reorganization of weak railroads, preferably through bankruptcy.

The public is interested in the future of the railroads, both from the standpoint of transportation and from the standpoint of the bondholders. Insurance companies, Mr. Eastman said, hold about $3,000,000,000 in railroad bonds, and should "keep an eye" on railroad management. If this could be taken as a warning to the roads that they must manage right or give up to the Government, it was the closest the coordinator came to the subject.

Speaking earlier before the Chicago Association of Commerce, Mr. Eastman told his audience, composed chiefly of shippers, that it was largely up to them if the railroads are to continue in public ownership. Here again he did admit the possibility of something besides private ownership but put it in language calculated to encourage that private ownership against any other kind.

"I hope," he said, "that shippers will look beyond immediate and future advantages which they may expect to gain from a transportation free-for-all and see how much more they have to gain in the long run from a policy of coördinated public regulation of all important forms of transportation which will promote order and stability, aim at safe, reliable and responsible service at known and dependable rates, prevent unjust discrimination and destructive competition, encourage coöperation and coördination, and steer clear of the path to demoralization and chaos."

He further noted that such regulation as will be applied cannot be for the benefit of the railroads alone but must help highway, water and air transportation as well.

Maine Granted $607,000 For October Relief Uses

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP)—The relief administration yesterday granted $607,000 to Maine for October relief purposes, and at the same time allowed $12,000 to meet transient aid expense incurred during September.

The October grant was divided as follows: General relief, $315,000; transient care, $30,000; cattle program, $132,000; rural rehabilitation, $100,000; fishermen's relief, $30,000.

Objectors Excused By College Board From Military Drill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Oct. 11—"Conscientious objectors" to military service are now exempt from military drilling in the reserve officers training units at the University of New Hampshire, according to Dr. Edward M. Lewis, president of the institution.

Three freshmen and one sophomore have been excused from such service to date. Student agitation last spring against compulsory military training on the campus caused student pacifists at other schools to rise in "arms."

The June meeting of the trustees of the university resulted in the formulation of a plan whereby "conscientious objectors" would be given consideration, and if necessary, be excused from the training.

Professors Donald C. Babcock and William Yale of the history department and Harlan Bisbee of the education department were named to make recommendations to the president of the university on each case submitted.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States

Connecticut

New Haven. Commercial High School Auditorium, York Square, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 21.

Norwalk: Benjamin Franklin Junior High School, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 23.

Massachusetts

Haverhill: First Universalist Church, Kenoza Avenue, 3:30 p .m., Oct. 21.

New Bedford: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Oct. 22.

Pittsfield: Pittsfield High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 23.

Waltham: Hovey Memorial Building, 545 Main Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 21.

Wellesley (First Church): Alumnæ Hall, Wellesley College, 3 p. m., Oct. 21.

Westfield: High School Auditorium, Smith Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 25.

New Jersey

Haddonfield: Memorial High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 21.

Teaneck (auspices First Church, Englewood): High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 27.

New York

Amityville (auspices Society, Massapequa): Amityville High School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 25.

Dobbs Ferry: Masonic Temple, Ashford Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 21.

Elmhurst: Masonic Temple, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 21.

Greenwich: Methodist Episcopal Church, 8 p. m., Oct. 23.

New York (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 9 East Forty-third Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 25.

New York (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 520 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 22.

New York (Eighth Church): Church Edifice, 103 East Seventy-seventh Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 23.

New York (Tenth Church): Church Auditorium, 171 Macdougal Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 26.

Rockville Center: South Side High School, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 25.

St. Albans: Church Edifice, Suffolk Drive and Mexico Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 22.

Staten Island (Second Church): Church Edifice, 13-17 New Dorp Lane, New Dorp, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 26.

Pennsylvania

Harrisburg: Church Edifice, Front and Woodbine Streets, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 26.

Rhode Island

Providence (First Church): Church Edifice, Prospect and Meeting Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 22.

Retail 'Gas' Prices Wilt In 'War' at Springfield

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 11 (AP)—A further slashing of retail gasoline prices in the local price war will be made by major and independent companies today. The majors will reduce prices for premium and regular grades ½ cent a gallon to new low levels of 14½ cents and 12½ cents.

One independent company announced it would sell its third grade at 11½ cents. Major companies cut 4 cents a gallon yesterday for premium and regular brands also eliminating their third-grade product. Independents cut their third grade from 13 cents to 12 cents.

Insull Trial Turns To Efforts to Omit $34,954,152 Item

CHICAGO, Oct. 11 (AP)—The story of efforts to omit a $34,954,153 write-off from the statements of Corporation Securities Company of Chicago was unfolded yesterday in the mail fraud trial of Samuel Insull and 16 codefendants.

A letter inquiring into the legal justification for the omission was added to the heap of the prosecution's evidence while Van Lamont, former comptroller of Halsey, Stuart & Co., occupied the witness stand.

Mr. Lamont also related that stock purchased by the concern Insull had founded immediately prior to the financial debacle of 1929 at a cost of $3,500,000 was written up on the books at a value of $15,000,420, and that stock bought at $13,000,000 was written up to a value of $30,000,000.

Leslie E. Salter, special government prosecutor, referred to a resolution adopted by the company's board of directors, authorizing the write-off in preparation for submitting the statement to the Chicago Stock Exchange. The write-off, the resolution explained, was necessary due to the slump in value of stocks held by the company.

Fair Competition Code for World

(Continued from Page 1)

nomic balance internally, but also a coöperative effort between nations to set the world's economic house in order.

"There is no short cut to international recovery. . . . The world as a whole is better off than it was 18 months ago. But a great deal of reconstruction remains to be done before the return of prosperity is achieved. It can only be worked out on democratic lines."

Green's Stand Upheld

The convention delegates upheld the federation's executive council in declaring illegal the convention of the building trades department, which refused to allow reaffiliation of the carpenters, electrical workers and bricklayers.

On a roll call vote, representatives of the strongest unions backed Mr. William Green, president of the federation, in his demand that the three "rebel" unions be allowed to reaffiliate.

The roll call vote was upon a report of the adjustment committee which on appeal had affirmed the report of the executive council. That body had declared the building trades convention illegal and ordered that unless its differences had been composed within 45 days after the close of this convention, a new building trades meeting for this year should be held at Washington, to transact the department's business and elect its officers.

The vote upholding the executive council was: Yes, 19,389, and No, 3826.

NRA Policies Criticized

A three-pointed attack on the NRA as it applies to workers was launched before the convention yesterday.

Mr. Robert J. Watt, a Massachusetts delegate, charged the collective bargaining clause of the Recovery Act had been "used against the workers themselves." He asserted employers had been permitted to interpret the act as they pleased.

Mr. Matthew Woll of New York, a federation vice-president, said the Recovery Act virtually required employers to organize among themselves, but said there was no comparable requirement that labor join in a majority movement for its own benefit.

Decisions of the National Labor Relations Board were criticised by Mr. Charles P. Howard, president of the International Typographical Union.

Changes in Recovery Set-Up

"If we are to have a vital application of the NRA to the right of organized labor unions to bargain with employers," said Mr. Howard, "the federation will have to get a proper interpretation of the recovery act."

After hearing the criticisms, the convention adopted its executive council's report on unemployment, which placed the total number of unemployed at about 10,000,000.

Before the outbreak of NRA criticism, the convention approved the council's recommendations favoring changes in the recovery set-up to strengthen the hand of labor.

Two Arrested at Athol In Big Liquor Seizure

ATHOL, Mass., Oct. 11 (AP)—The biggest liquor seizure in this part of the State since prohibition was repealed was made here last night when liquors valued at $100,000 to $125,000 were confiscated by federal officers in a raid on a house owned by Joseph Nonotny.

Government officers said that the seizure was the result of six months' surveillance of the place. The liquor included 10,000 gallons of alcohol and a large quantity of imported wines and liquors of various kinds. An elaborate splitting plant was found in the house Frank Nonotny, brother of the owner of the property, and John R. Butler, both of this town, were arrested.

Chicago Typists Err? It's Only Fixers' Strike

CHICAGO, Oct. 11 (AP)—If the steno's copy reads something like this: "Deer Sir: Yours of TVX recixzed and we wishe ti x x x" she'll have the best excuse in the world.

The reason: Some 200 members of Local 717, Office Equipment Mechanics Union (they're the chaps who fix typewriters) went on a strike yesterday. They ask a fixed scale for fixing up typewriters. So far, they said, there's no fixed scale.

Plane for Three Preferred

Three-seated airplanes are more numerous among civil aircraft in the United States than planes of any other capacity, according to a survey by the Bureau of Air Commerce.

Strike Blazes New Fish Trails

Boston Port Cries for New Deal

Goodwin Banner at Masthead

(Continued from Page 1)

win will collect more Republican votes than Democratic. In the primaries Mr. Goodwin polled more than 100,000 Republican votes but received a negligible number from the Democrats.

Mr. Goodwin is not staying in because he cannot get out. Attorney-General Joseph E. Warner made it clear that a candidate may withdraw even at this late date when he ruled yesterday that the name of Irma Rich, state auditor on the prohibition ticket could be left off the ballot. Presumably the same applies to Mr. Goodwin, if he wanted to withdraw but Mr. Goodwin generally does not withdraw.

In announcing he would stay, Mr. Goodwin declared he was interested only in honest government and a square deal for the average citizen, that he was convinced that he would receive neither if Lieut.-Gov. Gaspar G. Bacon or Mr. James M. Curley were elected, that Mr. Curley represented a group of politicians out to exploit the taxpayer, that election of either man would spell high taxes, telephone, gas, electric and insurance rates, that Mr. Bacon represents the banking and utility interests.

Backed boomed Mr. Curley, declaring he agreed with Mr. Goodwin on all he said about Mr. Bacon, but that his own record and the primary vote proved that political bosses, utility interests and bankers opposed his candidacy and that he has consistently fought for lower gas, electric and insurance rates.

* * *

"He Said That I Said—"

A barrage of political speeches yesterday virtually ended in a tie between the advocates of Mr. Gaspar G. Bacon, Republican nominee, and Mr. James M. Curley, Democratic standard bearer.

Said Mr. Theodore A. Glynn, former street commissioner of Boston, "Mr. Bacon makes the fantastic statement that Massachusetts had the New Deal years before Mr. Roosevelt thought of it, due to laws passed during Mr. Bacon's tenure of office in the Senate."

Said Mr. Curley at Springfield, last night: "In 1930, I submitted a plan to President Roosevelt that would have made prosperity the present lot of the American people."

And speaking of Mr. Curley's administration as Boston Mayor, Senator Parkman continued, "The money was gone . . . and so was the city's credit."

Retaliated Mr. Curley, "When I was Mayor, Boston's credit was so high that city securities were always in demand by bond buyers."

Emanating from Mr. Bacon's headquarters on Beacon Hill came this retort: "It is easy to scatter smooth words and vocal sympathy, just as it is easy to make promises that can never be fulfilled."

"But this is not a time to indulge in pleasant pastimes," echoed Senator Parkman. "There is too much at stake. On that we are entirely in accord."

From the speeches of yesterday came one definite proposal. Mr. Curley declared he "would be delighted to recommend to the incoming Legislature the abolition of the tax appeal board."

* * *

Blooming

Giant "Bacon for Governor" posters blossomed out today beside the highways and at railroad approaches in large cities in Massachusetts, declaring a 10-point campaign platform. The 10 points follow:

1. Government aid for unemployed.
2. Unemployment insurance.
3. A minimum wage law.
4. Abolition of child labor.
5. Shorter working hours.
6. Elimination of sweat shops.
7. Lower rents.
8. Old age security.
9. Lower automobile insurance rates.
10. Reduce taxes.

More than 200 of these placards challenged the attention of passers-by at all main approaches to the State's large cities.

Port

Boston Seeks Justice

With increased freight rates being proposed, Attorney-General Joseph B. Warner makes the sharp rejoinder, today, that "railroad freight rates cannot be fairly estimated without first putting into effect obvious economies that would save the railroads millions of dollars."

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts takes this stand as one of the largest shippers and receivers of freight in New England.

Mr. Warner's action presages a drive that will reach its apex at the start of the next congressional session in Washington. He has already received word from Gov. John J. Winant of New Hampshire, giving assurance of his support in the campaign to equalize Boston with other ports in the matter of port rates.

Massachusetts' stand is taken chiefly against free lighterage in New York that permits railroads to ship freight into that port and provide free transportation between railroad terminals and between railorad and boats anchored in the harbor.

Mr. Warner charges that these free services require an expensive setup maintained by the railroads and reflected in the recent proposals for higher freight rates. Boston, in turn, is called the most efficiently operated port on the Atlantic seaboard.

As interpreted by a Boston authority, the whole problem of discrimination springs from a railroad jealousy that someone, sometime may get hold of the Boston port and play it up to the point where other Atlantic ports will lose a substantial part of their traffic.

This authority declared it was reasonable to assume that should New York railroads be forced to economize, there would be little reason for an increase in freight rates.

"While railroads," he stated, "declare they have exhausted every avenue of economy in order to avoid freight increases, economies that could quickly and easily be effected in the port of New York alone would save the railroads millions of dollars."

In some cases, he said, these free services eat up the entire railroad revenues. Yet no other ports, he held, on the Atlantic seaboard maintain such services so freely.

Education

Social Engineers

Frequently of late higher education has been chided for its alleged failure to teach morals as well as astronomy, to make its graduates responsible social engineers as well as technical engineers.

A smashing answer to these criticisms is the new course just announced in his annual report by Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. There has been established at this preëminent technical school on the Charles River a new five-year course to educate natural scientists and engineers for greater social service. This course leads upon completion to the bachelor of science degrees in some professional subject, and to a master of science degree in economics and natural science.

Dr. Compton has consistently matched his scientific attainments with public service, realizes apparently the importance of knowing how the social motor operates as well as an airplane motor.

In the same report announcing the new course, Dr. Compton announced placement of students from 1534 graduating class twice that of 1933 or 1932 classes, interpreted this as a definite sign the depression was moving down the river to sea.

* * *

A Story to Be Tolled

In the Lowell House tower at Harvard University hang 27 tons of iron and brass. All combined they constitute Harvard's famed Russian bells, called by many the university's biggest "white elephant" in years.

Presented to Harvard by Mr. Charles R. Crane, who purchased them from Russia where they hung in a monastery, these bells have been silent for a year; yesterday the Harvard Corporation ordered that they be tolled again this fall on odd Sunday noons.

Consternation has followed among the Cambridge residents; those bells are "rugged individualists," not even bell-ringing experts have been able to get a tune out of them; for that matter not even a Russian expert, who was sent for, could coax harmony from them.

Despite their discords, they can be heard for 15 miles; residents from miles around entered protests, said they were awakened in the middle of the night by students ringing the bells, authorities closed the tower. Music or not, the bells are to again add their din to the tintinnabulation of a jungle of bells that ring out in Cambridge on Sundays.

Sound

Noise Defined

"Noise is sound out of place," said Mr. Harold R. Berlin, head of the acoustical department of the Johns-Manville Corporation, at an illustrated lecture on sound and noise, last night, at the Chamber of Commerce. All sound is either disorganized, i. e., noise, or, organized music. The problem of eliminating or controlling sound therefore has fallen into two branches, the shutting off of unwanted sound at its source, or the control of its reverberatory period after its origin.

Cities are usually interested in the former branch of sound elimination, such as muffling elevated trains, silencing police whistles, passing motor horn ordinances, etc. Control of sound, however, i. e., the construction of acoustically correct concert halls, auditoriums, the silencing of business offices, machines, cafés, private homes is a joint problem for architects, builders and acoustic engineers working in conjunction.

Since nearly every outstanding invention of modern times has brought a new wake of noise in its train, such as the radio, the typewriter and the trolley, its effects, according to Mr. Berlin, can impair the efficiency of workers unless properly controlled by soundproofing

Example: Western Union in soundproofing its offices reported 42 per cent reduction of errors in messages and a saving of 3 per cent in their handling.

* * *

Johns-Manville and many another company in the manufacture of acoustic materials can thank the researches of Prof. Wallace C. Sabine of Harvard as the starting point of the business of sound control. Dr. Sabine, who passed on in January, 1919, as dean of its school of natural science, formulated basic acoustical theories after he was asked by the Harvard trustees to make speech distinguishable above the bad acoustics of old Fogg Museum of Art's lecture hall in Cambridge. His fame spread when after the designing of Boston's famed Symphony Hall its acoustics were pronounced well-nigh perfect.

From then on builders of all kind of structures sought his advice as to the construction and materials of all sorts of buildings in which actors, singers, players and preachers were to appear; tney called him to remedy the defects of concert halls, churches, legislative assembly rooms, theaters, etc., often built by excellent architects but ignorant of or indifferent to the art of acoustics.

Liquor

Still Cache

While prohibition was in force its opponents looked forward to repeal, spoke confidently of the passing of the bootlegger, predicted an era of law and order. Last night federal internal revenue agents discovered that bootlegging is still with us.

In Athol they fell upon a huge bootlegging ring, uncovered a cache of alcohol, smuggled liquor, a very modern rectifying plant, valued at $125,000. The raid netted also two prisoners and evidence sufficient to obtain indictments against 15 members of the illicit liquor syndicate.

Ramifications of the raid spread far, involving, possibly, druggists and proprietors of liquor stores in 20 Massachusetts cities and towns. Believed at the head of the group, is an Athol bootlegger, who evaded officials all through the prohibition era. Involved also were two distilleries, one in New York, the other in New Jersey, that have furnished the syndicate with 190 alcohol, smuggled from warehouses in order to evade payment of the $3.80 gallonage tax.

Holiday

In Memoriam

Four hundred and forty-two years ago tomorrow Christopher Columbus set sail from Palos, with three small ships. Most important of all in the reconstruction of history, is the fact that it was on Friday that he started for America, that it was also on Friday that he placed the Spanish flag on the island of San Salvador. And it will be Friday when Boston gathers on the Common for its annual Columbus Day celebration.

At 3 o'clock the Pan American exercises will start at the Parkman bandstand. Representatives of 22 nations of North, South and Central America, all with a stake in the memory of Columbus, will participate. Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, will be the orator.

In addition legionaires will parade, drums will roll, exercises will be held all over the city, Govenor Ely will be the guest of the Santa Maria Council, Knights of Columbus, in Malden.

Department stores are scheduled to be closed all day, food stores to close at 1 o'clock.

Few Work Dodgers On Relief Lists

(Continued from Page 1)

against those found to be "relief grafters."

Several instances were cited as typical of the "dole grafting" reports that have caused some alarm through the state.

A resident of a suburb of Boston called his plumber for an emergency repair. The plumber told him that he could not get to the job until late at night. "Some of my men are out on relief and won't work," he said.

A post office inspector told of a man his office had laid off, who declined an offer of reëmployment. "Is it worth it," the man said, "for me to go back to a $15 a week job when I am getting $12 for having a good time?"

Hard to Find Workers

A house owner near Boston had to pay higher taxes this year because of town welfare payments, but he could not find anyone to wash his windows and take care of similar jobs.

In Newton, a housewife reported that she could not get servants who would stay. "We just have to work every so often to stay on the relief rolls," one explained to her.

These, it was agreed by the relief agencies, are part of the unavoidable abuses that come when a new system is being launched. When the Government employment agencies are fully organized and extended, they declared, and when the relief groups have learned by experience how to avert such abuses, there will be few persons able to live and loaf off government money without adequate cause.

Officers Start Search For Kidnaped Woman

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 11 (AP)—Beaten and kidnaped by a man who escaped with her in an automobile, Mrs. Berry V. Stoll, 26, wife of the vice-president of the Stoll Refining Company of Louisville, is the subject of a wide search by city and county police.

A ransom note was found in the Stoll home, from which Mrs. Stoll was abducted. All that could be immediately learned of its contents was that Mr. William Stoll, president of the Louisville Board of Trade, and a brother-in-law of the kidnaped woman, was "next on the list" of the kidnapers. Mr. Stoll discovered the kidnaping when he returned home from the office late in the afternoon. There he found their maid bound hand and foot. Federal officers were called into consultation and immediately went into action in the case.

School Tax Levy Wins In Rural District Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—Amid poverty so searching as to reach down into almost every home, 60 school districts in the county went to the polls late in September and, with only one exception, voted still more taxes, the money to go to the support of the public schools. The vote as to whether more taxes should be levied in the interest of the schools ran in all the districts about as in the few following:

Steilacoom: for, 136; against, 14. Collins: for, 73; against, 4. Puyallup: for, 368; against, 53. Ruston: for, 123; against, 6. Clover Creek: for, 44; against, 5. Dupont: unanimously carried. South Prairie: for, 56; against, 17. Fife: for, 64, against, 14.

Fewer Mexicans Found Leaving U. S. for Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—Contrary to popular opinion, the exodus of Mexicans from the United States is not increasing. This is said to be due to improved conditions in this country.

This is the finding of Dr. Paul S. Taylor of the department of economics in the University of California, who recently completed a study showing that since 1930 the net total of Mexicans leaving the United States for their home land is 270,000, which represents 19 per cent of the Mexican population as listed in the 1930 census.

Apple Crop Reported Off

North Carolina seasonal apple crop of 3,300,000 bushels is 37 per cent less than the production of 1933, a state agricultural department survey shows.

General Classified

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LADIES—Sell Christmas cards; good profits; easy terms; all folder gift box, 45 cents; open stock; every day boxes. C. N. ARNOLD, Jackson Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

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CHESTNUT HILL, MASS.—6 rooms, first floor suite, near Chestnut Hill Station; sublet at reduced rental; refrigeration and heat. Tel. ASPinwall 5205.

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WANTED—Experienced accountant, familiar general and cost accounting; Ceramic industry; also knowledge business law; give details and age. Write Box L-10, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

REFINED, middle-aged woman, well-educated, preferably Christian Scientist; some knowl. bookkeeping; for see. pos. of responsability in priv. institution, vicinity N. Y. Write X-60, Suite 2240, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED young girl, not over 20 years, New York City resident only, as companion; free through day; good home, small salary; references. Write Box M-43, Room 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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COHASSET, MASS.—Until June, very desirable 9-room house, 3 baths; oil burner; heated garage with apartment; beautiful grounds; near village; reasonable rent to responsible party. S. W. GREENE, Jerusalem Rd., Cohasset 0664.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

BOSTON OLD GOLD EXCHANGE CO., Colonial Building, 100 Boylston St., Boston. Cash paid Old Gold, Silver, Gold-Filled Jewelry; licensed Fed. Gov't. 30 years' experience.

CASH AT ONCE We buy old gold, diamonds, jewelry, etc. Send by mail. Correspondence invited. Thousands of satisfied customers. Est. 24 years. Visit us at our big daylight store. Private offices. HALPER'S, 181 Mass. Ave., Boston, tel. Ken. 1452.

PAYING GUESTS

The Carolina

WESTPORT, CONNECTICUT

Delightfully furnished rooms with private bath; excellent food and homelike atmosphere; 1 hour, N. Y. C.; centrally located; close to bus and station; unusual winter rates. (MISS) ELIZABETH WHEELER, 24 State St., Westport, Conn.

Silver Birches

Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.

Home for rest, study and recreation

BOOKLET Phone Ronk. 16

ROOMS AND BOARD

ROOM AND BOARD—Including laundry, $13 week; Christian Scientist preferred; references exchanged. Tel. FA 4-3852. MRS. IDA MERCER, Mill Lane, Bronx, N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, Apt. 9, 8 Cumberland St., Com. 6192—Attractively fur. rooms; elevator; tourists $1 each; 5 minutes The Mother Church. Anderson.

BOSTON, 246 Commonwealth Avenue, near Massachusetts subway station—Single, furnished rooms, reasonable. Tel. Circle 9267.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Would like to share home, second floor of small house; 56 E. Sidney Ave., one block from New Haven Station. F. J. THILL REAL ESTATE, 27 Prospect Ave.

NEW YORK CITY—Large, light, airy room adjoining bath; also small room and bath; with private family. Call after 6 p. m. Susquehanna 7-1997, 135 West 84th Street., Apartment 2B.

NEW YORK CITY, 601 West 148th St., near Broadway—Attractive, airy room, homelike atmosphere; privileges, elevator. HALASY.

N. Y. C.—110th, 412 W., Apt. 1—Excep. studio types; Frigidaire; some semi-priv. baths; telephone; elev.; conv.; reas.; references.

N. Y. C., 61 Morningside Avenue (120th St.)—Comfortable large room, running water; 8th Ave. subway, No. 3 bus. RAMSAY.

SILVERWARE

UNUSUAL value in sterling and plated silverware; also replating, repairing. ANNA EINSOHN, 507 5th Ave., N. Y. C., VA 3-8480.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG man, 26, desires position as secretary, companion, or cook to gentleman; references. EDWIN E. LANCEY, 167 Silver Street, Waterville, Maine.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CHAMBERMAID wishes position with family of refinement; very neat; thorough worker. Write Box H-26, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GOOD cook-housekeeper (colored) wishes part-time work. Tel. Newtown 9-0925, GODDARD, 104-10 32nd Ave., Corona, L. I., N. Y.

INFANTS' children's nurse, English, experienced, excellent references. Write Box G-10, Suite 2240

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

SALE Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Only
Women's and Misses' Coats
$18 Val. $28 $48 Val. $68 $68 Val. $98
MEIGS & CO.

New $1 Book Shop Opens
Best sellers, formerly in editions of $2.50 to $5. More than 150 titles $1 each
HOWLAND'S

BLACK'S SHOE REPAIRING
A. JORDANO
60 Cannon St. Tel. Barnum 1391

Whittemore's SHOE POLISHES
A Polish or Cream for Every Purpose

The Sherwin-Williams Co.
Paints, Varnishes, Wallpapers
Fairfield Avenue at Broad Street

Stoddard G. Goodsell
Incorporated
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERY
787-789 Main St., Bridgeport, Conn.

JONES SAUSAGE
JONES DAIRY FARM SAUSAGE
F. W. Behren's Inc., 192 Fairfield Avenue

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
COR. BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Savings Accounts Travelers Checks
Safe Deposit Boxes Christmas Club
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you.

Braunfield
SMART MILLINERY
POPULAR PRICES
TWELVE-FIFTEEN MAIN STREET

WALTER R. ROTHE
Plumbing and Heating
UNIFLOW WATER SYSTEM
and REFRIGERATORS
234 SEAVIEW AVENUE Phone 4-8520

Henry C. Reid & Son
JEWELERS
1134 Broad Street

GREENWICH

GENERAL ELECTRIC
All-Steel Refrigerators
The GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
262-264 GREENWICH AVENUE Tel. 532

'blue coal'
America's Finest Anthracite
Household Fuel Corp.
Cos Cob, Conn. Phone Greenwich 3660

NEW ENGLAND CARPET CLEANING CO.
CLEANERS AND DYERS
169 West Putnam Ave., Greenwich, Conn
Telephone 1800—1801

E. M. KEENAN
Successor to S. R. Greenberger
JEWELER SILVERSMITH
Old Gold Bought
Estimates comparison adjusted
271 GREENWICH AVE. Greenwich, Conn.

ARTHUR E. DOWNES
General Contractor
ROUND HILL
GREENWICH, CONN. Tele. 3273

Harper Method Shoppe
of Hairdressing
Care of Face, Scalp, Hair, Nails
Artistic Fingerwaving 75c
Permanent Wave $8.50 Manicure 50c
MAGDA HANSEN BERTHA BURNETT
Tel. 641 21 W. Putnam Avenue

Greenwich Cab Co.
Super Service Station
Taxi Service
Telephone 2600
Opposite Railroad Station

Louis Sherry Ice Cream
Standard 80c qt. French $1.25 qt.
Orders taken for melon molds and fancy forms.
BERGERON'S PHARMACY
32 West Putnam Ave. Tel. Greenwich 228

FOR
October and November ONLY
SPECIAL—All 5c Christmas Cards
7 for 25c
Taylor's Cos Cob

HARTFORD

RADIO SALE
MICKEY MOUSE COMPACT RADIO
(while they last)
$11.87
SPORT RADIO CENTER
304 ASYLUM STREET

WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL and COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY
in Different Bindings
WITKOWER'S
77 ASYLUM STREET

Cameras and Supplies
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
OPTICIANS
852 MAIN STREET

M. J. BURNHAM, Inc.
THE LARGEST SUBURBAN DEPARTMENT GROCERY
in New England
West Hartford Center

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD (Continued)

SHOE REPAIR SERVICE
E. C. WEBB'S 2 STATE ST. only
PHONE 6-5355

Hatch & North Coal Co.
COAL—OIL—COKE
(Hazle Brook Coal) Koppers Coke
Delco Oil Burner
726 Main Street Phone 2-1632

MERIDEN

NEW TOPCOATS
ARE HERE
$22.50 $25.00 $30.00
MALLORY HATS
in Fall Shades
$4 and $5
Besse-Boynton Store
23 COLONY STREET

Margarette Corset Shoppe
12 High School Avenue
is featuring
American Lady Foundations
including "Miss Today" garments that control without restraint, also boned models and smart brassieres by Eddy-Form.

The Lyon & Billard Co.
LUMBER—COAL
BUILDING MATERIAL
13 SOUTH COLONY ST. Telephone 2440
Over 45 Years of Fair Dealing and Good Service

Jepson's Bookstore
Greeting Card Center of Meriden
We are making an early showing of Christmas Cards
Why not come in and select yours without being hurried.
Hallowe'en Accessories

Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic Laundry Co.
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
136 Hanover Street Tel. 1503

An Extensive Line of
Furs, Cloth Coats and Dresses
Finest Wearing Hosiery 79c
The Cherniack Co.

Arch Preserver Shoes
for Men and Women
Complete Footwear Service
Emerson & Whitney
43 COLONY STREET

Wiese's Butter Store
BEST QUALITY
Eggs, Butter, Cheese
also many
Other Attractive Table Viands
WEST MAIN STREET

MIDDLETOWN

Middletown Fish Market
99 CENTER STREET Phone 3020

The Middletown Coal Co.
ANTHRACITE COAL
BITUMINOUS COAL
KOPPERS COKE
319 MAIN ST. Phone 15W

Shampooing—Finger Waving
Marcelling—Haircutting
All Done the Proper Way
Middlesex Beauty Salon
113 COLLEGE STREET Phone 350

NEW BRITAIN

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
"America's Finest Anthracite"
24 DWIGHT STREET Ph. 2798

The DAVIS Co.
"Exquisite Tho' Moderate"
169 MAIN ST.
Ready-to-Wear and Hats

Edmere's
Pastry Shoppe
High Grade Pastry made by Newton Robertson & Co.
97 WEST MAIN ST. PH. 285

MARRO SHOE SERVICE
Hats Cleaned and Reblocked
TWO STORES
89 and 445 WEST MAIN STREET
Suede Shoes Steam Cleaned

J. E. SEIBERT AND SON
New Britain's Pioneer Dairy
Perfectly Pasteurized
Milk and Cream
Delicious Home Made Ice Cream
433-435 PARK STREET Ph. 1720

James A. Spinetta
Meats, Groceries and Sea Foods.
Fruits and Vegetables Out of Their Season
Our own make Cocoanut Popcorn 25c lb.
Peanut Brittle 15c lb.
Ph. 6300 437-439 WEST MAIN STREET

NEW HAVEN

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 5-2315, where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained. WINTHROP AND DERBY AVE 2-4 daily except Saturdays.
Look for Connecticut Display Advertising in the News Section

GORDON HOSIERY
For Every Member of the Family
LUND'S SHOE STORE
845 CHAPEL STREET

WALK-OVER SHOES
for Men and Women
A complete assortment of Main Spring Arch Shoes always in stock.
WALK-OVER SHOE SHOP
SYDNEY STOKES, Proprietor
930 CHAPEL STREET

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Ye OLDe HARDe WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

QuinnipiaC COAL Co.
GULF OIL
COAL
KOPPERS COKE
Phone 61125 344 STATE ST.

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

The EDW. P. JUDD COMPANY
Booksellers and Stationers
The Books Reviewed on the Monitor's Book Pages Will Be Found on Our Shelves.
827 CHAPEL STREET 6-2100

THE SHOP ON WHEELS
PLUMBING, HEATING
SHEET METAL WORK
REPAIR SERVICE
CHARLES A. MENZIES, Inc.
67 WHITNEY AVENUE
Phones 3-3624, 2-1274

Established 1900
MICHAELS
JEWELERS
OPTICIANS SILVERSMITHS
926 CHAPEL STREET, CORNER TEMPLE
Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven

ANN ALLEN
gowns
26 Whitney Avenue
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Specializing in Orthopedic Extension Work
Hat Remodeling
NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
130 TEMPLE ST.

NEW LONDON

GEORGE A. BAIER
SHOE REBUILDER
Fine Hand Sewn Work a Specialty
159 HUNTINGTON ST., near Bulkeley High

The Mariners Savings Bank
STATE STREET
NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
Safe Deposit Boxes

NORWALK

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
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Look for Norwalk display advertising in the News Section.

NORWALK SAVINGS SOCIETY
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers Two Stores
Norwalk and South Norwalk

PLUMBING and HEATING CONTRACTOR
Jobbing and Alterations a Specialty. Oil Burners Installed. Estimates Cheerfully Given.
Norwalk Heating & Plumbing
Tel. 214 59 Wall St., Norwalk

FRANK LAUDER
JEWELER and OPTOMETRIST
We Buy Old Gold and Silver
96 Washington St., South Norwalk, Conn.

STAMFORD

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
100 PROSPECT ST. 3-7535. 12 to 5 p. m. daily.
Look for the Connecticut Display Advertising in the News Section.

PHONE 3-3181
GRAVES & STRANG, Inc.
for
Coal and Wood
Old Company's Lehigh, Anthracite
556 CANAL STREET

WOOL DRESSES
Smartly Styled and Tailored, $7.95
MANTELL & MARTIN
Port Chester, N. Y. Stamford, Conn.

Fur-Trimmed Cloth Coats
Specially grouped at
39.50—59.50
H. FRANKEL & SONS
262 Atlantic Street, Stamford, Conn.

New Knit-Tex Top Coats
$30.00
Light weight, warm and drizzle proof, in all the season's popular colors, patterns and models.
FRANK MARTIN & SONS

STOP AT
Hein's Service Station
Cor. Colonial Road and Hope Street, Glenbrook
Complete One-Stop Automotive Service
TYDOL-VEEDOL PRODUCTS

SHULMAN'S CLOTHING STORE
Clothier and Haberdasher
439 MAIN STREET, STAMFORD, CONN.

Telephone 3-2163
MOHAWK
ONE STOP SERVICE, Inc.
Firestone Tires—Gasoline
Auto Repairs
Tires on time.
Myrtle Avenue at East Main Street

"Smyrna Varsity Rugs"
30x60 inches, 2.95
All Wool. Reversible. Navajo Indian Designs.
THE C. O. MILLER CO.

THE ELL SHOP
GURLEY BUILDING
is
Showing the New Fall Modes in Dresses, Coats and Millinery
You are cordially invited to inspect these ravishing bits in our daylight sun-filled Salon.

Springdale Ice & Coal Co.
943 Hope Street Springdale, Ct
Fuel Oil Building Materials
Electric and Ice Refrigerators

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD (Continued)

Stamford Bedding Co.
456 West Main Street, Boston Post Road
Mattresses and Box Springs
Made to Order
TEL. 40341

WATERBURY

Fall Coats and Dresses
Garments That Will Add Glamour to Your Personality
Our new stocks evidence that fine skill of selection that is sure to please the most discriminating purchaser.
BEAUTIFUL FABRICS—SKILLFULLY DESIGNED and PERFECTLY TAILORED
COME AND SEE THEM
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

New Fall and Winter Coats
Smart, Warm and Dressy
Interlined throughout
Sizes 14 to 20—$19.85
In Our Dress Dept., Second Floor
The MILLER & PECK CO.

Laundering
Rug Cleaning
Zoric Dry Cleaning
PERRY'S Inc.
PHONE 3-3161

"Billiken" Shoes for Children
HOWLAND-HUGHES

Ladies' and Men's Felt Hats Cleaned and Blocked
Expert Workmanship
OLYMPIA HAT CLEANING AND SHOE REPAIRING COMPANY
28 Bank Street Phone 4-9443

Personal CHRISTMAS CARDS
Our Display Albums Are Ready
Choice — Exclusive Designs
Worthy of Your Inspection Are the Beautiful Buzza-Cardoza Cards
DAVIS & NYE'S CARD STORE
60 Bank St. — Waterbury, Conn.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE PHOTOSTATS
PHOTO-PRINT CO.
PLAZA 6804 HEARST TOWER

The C. C. Giese Co.
Business and Advertising Printing
128 LIGHT STREET Phone Plaza 3333

Hopkins Beauty Salon
MARIE C. LITTLE
Formerly of the Dorothy Marie Beauty Parlor
Evenings by appointment.
Hopkins Apartments, 31st and St. Paul St.
Phone Belmont 5600

Bentz & Galton, Tailors
21 West Saratoga Street Plaza 5149
Frank E. Bentz, formerly with Fred Oldham, Inc.
Chas. F. Galton, formerly with H. O. Perry & Co.
Better Tailors at present-day prices.

NEW YORK

ALBANY

John G. Myers Inc.
October is Coat Month at MYER'S
Luxuriously FUR TRIMMED COATS $65
The fabrics are Forstman's Woolens, Jumbo Cloths, Treebark Crepes and diagonals, richly trimmed with Jap Mink, Beaver, Brown and Black Persian, Wolf Cat.
SECOND FLOOR

Buy Furniture
during the
Heart of the Season
SALE
at WHITNEY'S
Save 10% to 40%

The Sherwin-Williams Co.
PAINT HEADQUARTERS
Broadway at Maiden Lane
Central Ave. at Quail St.
TEL. 4-4163

Do not fail to take advantage of low prices on furniture at my new place of business located at Broadway and Madison Avenue.
HARRY SIMMONS
Broadway and Madison Ave., Albany, N.Y.

GRACE & MERIT
PARIS STYLED
MILLINERY
Wide Choice 2.00 to 10.00
21 N. PEARL ST., ALBANY

Albany Headquarters for
WILBUR COON
WALK-OVER
VITALITY SHOES
Famous Shoe Store
71 NORTH PEARL STREET

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture—Rugs
Headquarters for Philco Radio—ABC Washer—Norge Electric Refrigerators—Whitney Baby Carriages
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY, NEW YORK

Burgess
Juvenile Shoe Shop
310 Maiden Lane
Children's Shoes a Specialty
Fine Line of Women's Shoes

Plumbing, Heating, Roofing
Repairs for all stoves and furnaces. Personal attention. All work guaranteed.
W. M. Folts, 133 Jefferson St., Albany, N. Y.
Office Dial 3-6627 Emergency Call Dial 9-1565

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON

General Electric
Automatic Heating and Air Conditioning
Oil Furnaces Gas Furnaces
J. H. Christensen, Inc.
10 COURT STREET DIAL 2-8541

LEADER MILLINERY
29 COURT STREET
Shop Here for Style and Low Prices—1.00-5.00
BINGHAMTON

Our 53rd Birthday Anniversary
brings to you new fall goods at greatly reduced prices during the first two weeks in October.
at McLEAN'S

Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 Court Street Dial 4-3314

LOCK-TITE ROOFING CO.
D. T. HOLLOWAY
ROOFING SIDING REPAIRING
Phone 2-0818 139 CHAPIN STREET

C. J. WINEGAR
REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE
70 HAWLEY STREET Dial 2-1794

QUALITY SERVICE
LEWIS M. EVANS
Grocer—Choice Meats, Fresh Vegetables
CENTRAL CASH MARKET
Dial 4-4859 114 State Street Free Delivery

DOUGLAS
COAL & SUPPLY CO., Inc.
SUPERIOR WYOMING COAL
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES
The same coal from the same mine all the time.
345-357 GRAND AVE. DIAL 7-5815

BRONXVILLE

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
COAL
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

We Carry Papsodent
Also Toilet and Household Necessities in Our Drug Store.
Edgar S. Bellis
Ph. 1073 116 Pondfield Rd.

McComb & McComb
Leading Fine Rug Cleaners of Westchester County
TEL. TUCKAHOE 2035 BROOK STREET
SCARSDALE, NEW YORK

Harry P. Hoblin
Incorporated
108 Kraft Ave.
Tel. 2107
Hardware—Paint
Housewares
Shop in a Hardware Store

Rytex Name-O-Gram Stationery
The Quill Pen
100 folded sheets and envelopes, printing on sheets and envelopes. $1
Dennison Paper Novelties
Lesson Markers
115 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 5678

Ferris Radio Co.
107 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 4548
RADIO REPAIRING
Records and Sheet Music
RCA Radiotrons
Authorized agents for Stromberg-Carlson, Atwater Kent and Philco.

For Real Estate
Sales, Rentals, Mortgages, Building, Alterations, Repairs, Decorating or Insurance
See H. C. NELSON
95 PONDFIELD ROAD Bronxville 3141

D. Struss, Inc.
Fancy Groceries
Delicatessen, Fruits, Vegetables
Phones 5650-5651
58 PONDFIELD ROAD

The NOSEGAY Inc.
Beautiful Flowers
Personal Attention
Reasonable Prices
65 PONDFIELD ROAD

GRAMATAN
COAL & SUPPLY COMPANY INC.
Coal, Fuel Oil, Cord Wood
Masons' and Builders' Supplies
73 KRAFT AVENUE TEL. 5090

Genungs Little Shoppe
Bronxville's Department Store
Gordon Ne-Flex Stockings
Gloves, Dresses
100 PONDFIELD RD. Tel. 3253

WILLIAM
Hair Stylist
Kathleen Mary Quinlan's Facials and Cosmetics
71 PONDFIELD ROAD
Tel. Bronxville 6260-6261

Pondfield Bakery
77 PONDFIELD ROAD
Try Our Delicious Pies, Cakes, Rolls, Buns, etc.
They are baked right in our own store.

BROOKLYN

See New York City, Borough of Brooklyn

BUFFALO

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Grant: 1431, 10 to 2 daily.
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

The Dawn BEAUTY SHOPPE
951 W. DELAVAN AV. at DELAWARE
Mabel Ruth Wedekindt L-5410

Homer's Service
2724 BAILEY AVENUE
Gasoline, Oil, Accessories
HOMER G. SCHOFF, Proprietor

NEW YORK

BUFFALO (Continued)

Anthracite
Bituminous
Fireplace Logs
Coke
A Fuel for Every Purpose
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
C. J. ARMITAGE, Mgr.
MARION STREET AT ELMWOOD
PHONE DELAWARE 3300

RUGS Oriental and Domestic
Electrically Cleaned and Shampooed
Work and Service Guaranteed
Phone Grant 4226
P. Massing & Son
436 Rhode Island Street

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL
DRY CLEANING CO.
Headquarters
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

Blue Coal and Semet Solvay Coke
Phone Parkside 6796
GEORGE GRADER
51 West Northrup Place

Hamlin Air Conditioning Co.
General Electric
Oil Furnace
Air Conditioning
Call WA. 3619 307 Delaware

WIESE, Florist
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market, Buffalo, N. Y.

Buffalo's Telegraph Florist
Flowers by Wire With Safety Service Guaranteed
196 Delaware Avenue
COLONIAL FLOWER SHOP

ELMIRA

Pay Cash—It Pays
Try It
WERDENBERG'S
Clothiers and Furnishers
for Men and Boys
200 WEST WATER STREET

GLOVERSVILLE

Esso
Williams & Dye Co., Inc.
95 SOUTH MAIN STREET

MUNSINGWEAR
for the whole family.
ARGERSINGER'S
Phone 4000

All the New GOOD BOOKS
Cowles, Brown & Co.

New Fall ENNA JETTICK
$5.00 Shoes for Women $6.00
Same Old Comfort
Beautiful New Models
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 NORTH MAIN STREET

Stock up with
Monarch Finer Foods
Prices will be higher.
Buy NOW and Save.
PUTMAN'S MARKETS
JOHNSTOWN GLOVERSVILLE

COLLINS & STILWELL
Phone 2090—2091

ITHACA

DRESSES
MILLINERY
ROLLINS HOSIERY
and
SILK UNDERWEAR
at Popular Prices
CRANCE SHOP
226 E. STATE ST., ITHACA, N. Y.

Servicenter, Inc.
The Home of Packard
COMPLETE ONE STOP SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires—Mechanical Repairs
Corner Cayuga and Green Streets

Plain and Fancy Rolls
LENRAY BAKERY and DELICATESSEN
218 W. STATE STREET, ITHACA, N. Y.

JAMESTOWN

SHOP HERE AND SAVE
We strive to live up to every word of our slogan.
"Quality Goods at Low Cost"
ABRAHAMSON-BIGELOW CO.
Jamestown's Big Dept. Store

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing. 18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's.
NRA

KENMORE

GENE'S
Service Station and Garage
2718 Elmwood Ave., cor. Fowler
We serve you with a smile.
Del. 9830 E. J. Bell

Premier Foods
AT
WERNER'S MARKET
Prudence Corned Beef Hash
GROCERIES—DELICATESSEN
3145 Delaware Avenue Riverside 2564

THE WIGGERY
EXPERT MANICURING
Edmond Process Permanent Waving
Hair Cutting Marcelling
Gladys Chandler 2852 Delaware Ave.
Ri. 2111

NEW YORK

LARCHMONT

Drive A Plymouth or Chrysler
For Comfort and Performance
CHRYSLER MOTOR SALES and SERVICE
Now located at the STATION PLAZA
Telephones
For Service 2003 Larchmont 1331 for Sales

Painter Decorator
F. ULLMANN
140 Harmon Drive Larchmont 2276
WORKMEN SKILLED IN ALL MEDIUMS
ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY GIVEN

CLEANERS DYERS
Larchmont Centre Tailor
I. STERN, Prop.
We specialize in Remodeling Furs.
1929 PALMER AVE. Tel. Larchmont 156

Long Island

BALDWIN

SERVICE QUALITY CLEANNESS
Is Our Motto
For Better Cakes, Pies and Bread
Try Heim's
HEIM'S BAKERY
70 N. Grand Ave. Tel. Freeport 4957

CHAS. LORENZ
Boulevard Market
HIGH GRADE MEATS
Poultry, Game and Sea Food
Quality Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
13 and 15 GRAND AVENUE
Phone Freeport 4280

"The quality of your Printing reflects the character of your business."
Charles O. Boyer
Superior Printing
3 Foxhurst Road Tel. Freeport 5646

ALLEN'S DEPT. STORE
Men's and Ladies' Furnishings
Official Boy Scout Outfitters
97 Merrick Road Tel. Freeport 1789-J

DOUGLASTON

DOUGLASTON MARKET
GEORGE KEYES, Prop.
Prime Meats, Poultry and Sea Foods
Fancy Fruits, Groceries, Vegetables
Tel. BAyside 9-2080, 9-2081, 9-1749
DOUGLASTON, L. I.

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-5826
Ocean Pastry Shops, Inc.
"KNOWN FOR THE BEST PASTRIES IN TOWN"
WE MAKE FRENCH ICE CREAM
1855 Mott Avenue
Near Christian Science Church

Kozy Kiddie Shop, Inc.
"Everything for Children From Tots to Teens"
1062 Central Avenue, Opp. Woolworth's

SOS
Gas and Service Station
Corner Mott and Cornaga Avenues
Near Christian Science church
CAR WASHING BATTERY SERVICE
CARS OVERHAULED
Tel. Far Rockaway 7-5179

CROSSWAYS CLEANERS and FURRIERS, Inc.
SPECIALS 49c
Plain Dresses, Coats and Suits
1859 Mott Ave., nr. Christian Science church

Phones Far Rockaway 7-0683-0684
D. L. STARKS COMPANY
Hardware, Housewares, Paints
Since 1882
1055 Beach 20th Street
(Old No. 299 Central Avenue)

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-6942-0133
RED STAR FISH MARKET
R. Dobin, Prop.
HAS MOVED TO
1011A CENTRAL AVE.
Opposite Columbia Theatre

FAR ROCKAWAY Cedarhurst

Valencia Meat and Fish Markets, Inc.
CEDARHURST WOODMERE
FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Cedarhurst 0291 Emmons Moser
Westminster Radio
Guaranteed Oil Burner, $229.50
Installed Complete
513 CENTRAL AVENUE

FAR ROCKAWAY Woodmere

Mrs. B. R. MATTHEWS
REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE
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NEW YORK

Long Island

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NEW YORK

Long Island

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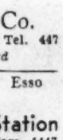

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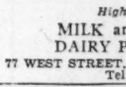

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997 Flatbush Ave. Full Line of Bedding
Reduced prices on Simmons Mattresses

FRIEDA HAECKER
Gown Shop
is now located at
708 Flatbush Avenue
Near Brooklyn Trust Co.

Freda's Beauty Shop
SPECIAL
Mon., Tues., Wed.
3 Items $1.00
7503 Third Avenue
Shore Road 5-9482

TELEPHONE MANSFIELD 6-3886
MAE KRIEGER
Millinery and Dresses
Moderately Priced—Hats Remodeled
NOW AT 34 NEWKIRK PLAZA
(at Newkirk Avenue Station)
We cordially invite your inspection.

7506 FIFTH AVENUE
Seaver Bros.
7506 FIFTH AVENUE
New Fall Dresses
Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear
Expert Corsetiere Service

DRY CLEANING
F. Braverman
Cleaning, Pressing, Repairing Curtains, Blankets, Portieres, etc.
2135 Beverly Road Buckminster 2-9166
Near Sears, Roebuck

Service That Satisfies
Roslyn Millinery
Featuring fall models in the newest shades. Reasonably priced. Sizes 21 to 24.
626 NOSTRAND AVENUE
Between Dean and Pacific Streets

PLUMBING and HEATING CONTRACTOR
JOBBING and Alterations a Specialty
OIL Burners installed—Estimates cheerfully given.
FRED G. WINTERSON
2442 Nostrand Avenue Midwood 8-0267

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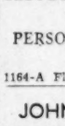
PROMPT—DEPENDABLE
Accurate Reporting Co.
391 FULTON ST. TRIANGLE 5-6636

The Bunny Hat Shop
7712 FIFTH AVENUE
SMART MILLINERY

JOEL'S
EXCLUSIVE HABERDASHER—CLOTHIER
7624 Fifth Avenue Atlantic 5-8244



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Brooklyn's Smartest Beauty Salons
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ZAKON'S Vegetable Shampoo Covers Gray Hair, $1.75

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Prime Meats and Poultry
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Introducing Their New Fall Models
EXCLUSIVE But Not EXPENSIVE
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(EVERY KNOWN KIND)
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Dr. Paul Schickler
OPTOMETRIST
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For Appointment Call SEdgwick 3-0909

ORIENTAL LAUNDRY
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Telephone Melrose 5-4153
Goods Called For and Delivered

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334 EAST GUN HILL ROAD
Between Decatur and Hull Avenues
Telephone for appointment
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Borough of Richmond, S. I.

Premium Coal and Coke
A. GILMOUR
Port Richmond 7-8194-J Honeywood 6-0801
Huguenot Park
GET HIGH-GRADE CLEAN COAL FROM OUR SILOS

Clark's
House of Flowers
STORE and GREENHOUSES
1876 Victory Blvd., West New Brighton
Telephone Gibraltar 2-1160
We Telegraph Flowers

WEST NEW BRIGHTON
DRYSDALE'S
FISH and SHELL FOOD
642 Forest Avenue, near Bement Avenue
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Phone Gibraltar 2-4046 We Deliver

NIAGARA FALLS
—CONTROLLED HEAT—
Howard Temperature Control and Blower Unit complete with thermostat. Price INSTALLED in your Furnace or Boiler $47.50.
Demonstration by Request
ELDERFIELD-HARTSHORN HARDWARE CO.
Tel. 2134 First and Falls Streets

NEW YORK

NIAGARA FALLS
(Continued)

JEFFERSON ARMS
Southern Cooking
Special Luncheons Club Parties in the OCTAGON ROOM
Open the year round.
Tel. 2770 Jefferson Ave., cor. Second St.

PELHAM
BELMONT CLEANERS
TAILORS — FURRIERS
Ladies' and Gents' Alterations Done Reasonable
Suits Made to Order
4664 Boston Post Road Branch Store
Near Pelhamdale Ave. 815C North Ave.
Pelham Manor, N. Y. New Rochelle, N. Y.
Phone Pelham 2907

PORT CHESTER
Unusual Styles and Values
Silk and Wool Dresses $7.95
MANTELL & MARTIN
PORT CHESTER STAMFORD

The Beauty Box
HAIR STYLIST
Permanent Wave Specialist
8 New Broad St. 237 Westchester Ave.
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COLONIAL ANTHRACITE
John C. Thomas
Coal - Coke - Fuel Oil
Office Phone Port Chester 31
Residence Phone Port Chester 3192-M
Foot of Willett Avenue

Kesbec
Quality Service Stations
● Esso ● Essolene ● Essolube
427 N. Main St. Phone 283 Foot of Bram Hill Tel. 4325

POUGHKEEPSIE
Luckey's
Harvest Festival
SALE
Oct. 12th-20th
An eight-day harvest of values—New fall and winter needs at sale prices that will mean real savings. What you need, when you need it, and at less than you would expect to pay.
Luckey Platt & Co.

PRINTING
Estimates cheerfully furnished on all Church and Commercial Printing.
THE ARTCRAFT PRESS
12 BARCLAY STREET POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

GUERNSEY MILK
Your children are entitled to the best milk offered to the public.
Gauthier Milk Corp.
140 PARKER AVE. Phone 5399

Brock's Haberdashery Shop
31 MARKET STREET
The Home of
FINE SHIRTS
Neckwear, Hosiery and Men's Furnishings

Enjoy Your Evening Meal at
SMITH BROTHERS RESTAURANT
Famous Since 1847
DINNERS 60c, 75c, $1.00

MAJOR & KAY LAUNDRY
For Good Work
14 Liberty Street Phone 4501

A Wide Variety of Our 39c Layer Cakes
Saturday Only, 29c
Theresa Bake Shop
272 Main Street Near Market

Empire Linen Shop
438 MAIN STREET
Specialize in Imported Linens of All Kinds
Beautiful hand-embroidered linens.
TAPESTRY

BAUER'S SHOPPE, Inc.
260 MAIN STREET
High Grade Millinery
From $1.25 to $4.88

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Look for Rochester, N. Y., display advertising in the News Section.

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Monthly Income—Surety Bonds
GENERAL INSURANCE
Call Stone 78 418-422 Granite Bldg
George Dietrich Co., Inc.

Insurance
Without ASSESSMENTS
WELLINGTON POTTER, Inc.
STONE 7384 528 GRANITE BLDG.

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342 Monroe Ave.—
COAL — COKE
Monroe 461

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Famous for
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J. E. Thompson
Women's Wear of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

Old Company's Lehigh COAL
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Black Diamond Coal Corp.
Genesee 7800
HOME PHONE—CULVER 5522-J

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

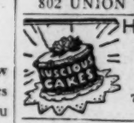
Edith Ellis
38 EAST AVENUE
HOMELIKE MEALS
Prepared and Served by American Women.
CANDIES fresh from our own kitchens.

FIRE AUTO INSURANCE
In approved companies at lowest rates
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Rochester Theatre Building
MAIN 2503

E. H. CLARK COAL CO. INCORPORATED
"blue coal"
Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow.
WE ASK YOUR PATRONAGE
MAIN 18

Electric Appliances Electric Wiring
CANTERBURY RADIO and ELECTRIC CO.
Estimates furnished on all repairs
Guaranteed Service
802 MONROE AVENUE MONROE 7024

J. E. GOUTREMOUT
Realtor
RENTALS—SALES—MANAGEMENT
MORTGAGES—INSURANCE
802 UNION TRUST BUILDING



Harry T. B. Richardson Bakery
Fancy Cakes, Pastries to Order
72 Clinton Avenue South
Main 1770

ELDER'S MARKET
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
MEATS and GROCERIES
527 MONROE AVENUE MONROE 1050

George W. Steinbrecher
SELLS
Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation
COKE
GENESEE 7415

RYE
Theodore Fremd
RYE, NEW YORK
MEATS and POULTRY OF ALL KINDS
81 Purchase St., Tel. 153-152

FUEL OIL
COAL CEMENT
Sand for play boxes.
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
PHONE 1231 99 PURCHASE

SCARSDALE
For INSURANCE
Consult FRANZ SIGEL
Vice President and General Manager
Scarsdale Agency, Inc.
HARWOOD BUILDING Phone 2100

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil—Garage
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Telephone White Plains 8866

Hartsdale Coal Company
COAL
OIL—WOOD
Phone Scarsdale 329

SCHENECTADY
Schenectady Agency for

Gotham Gold Stripe Hosiery 95c and up to $1.95

THE CARL CO.

A THOUGHT for SCHENECTADY SHOPPERS
YOU ALWAYS pay too much regardless of the price if you do not get Quality!
REMEMBER Merchandise from the Wallace Company—that fine store in Schenectady—always bears the stamp of Quality and Reliability.
The WALLACE CO.

NRA
GIFTS — PRIZES
Toys — Games
BOOKS
UNION BOOK CO., Inc.
257 STATE STREET

NRA
Bicycles—Velocipedes Wagons—Scooters
ALLING RUBBER CO.
254-256 STATE STREET

WALLHIDE
The "Vitalized Oil" Paint
Makes possible
ONE DAY PAINTING
FREEMAN & SON
124 WALL STREET

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY
(Continued)

HOME FURNISHINGS
and all the little items that make a home complete and livable and a full assortment of the newest kitchenware.
H. S. BARNEY CO.

Ask for Demonstration
AIRFLOW DE SOTO
or PLYMOUTH
FRANKLIN-WRIGHT CO., Inc.
De Soto—Plymouth Dealers
1012-14 STATE STREET Phone 2-6210

SYRACUSE

Coal and Coke
VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genesee St. Tel. 2-0163

FINE
CLEANERS AND DYERS
BROWN & THORN
312 CEDAR STREET Phone 4-4164

Home Dairy Co.
Cafeteria and Bakery
118 SO. SALINA STREET
320 SO. WARREN STREET

YES—
We have in stock for immediate delivery.
Storm Sash
and Combination Doors
WOOD GLASS CO.
125-127 JAMES STREET

P. R. QUINLAN
Flowers Telegraphed Anywhere
366 SO. WARREN STREET

The Holzwarth Store
1004 LANCASTER AVENUE

Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 South Warren Street

UTICA

The Fashion Center of Utica
D. PRICE & CO.
MODERN FASHIONS
for
MODERN WOMEN
Genesee at Devereaux

INSURANCE
Fire and Auto and Other Forms
SAVE MONEY WITH SAFETY
R. D. WORDEN
13 W. MAIN ST. ILION, N.Y.
Phone Ilion 884 Residence 844

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 45 years
809 CORNELIA ST. Phones 4-3175

MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest dollar-for-dollar values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
Just Back of Grace Church UTICA, N. Y.
Style Moderate Price Quality
IRVING H. IRION
Millinery
200 Genesee Street Utica, N. Y.

WATERTOWN

Companies and individuals whose business would be benefited by seasonal use of bank credit are invited to discuss their requirements with our officers.
This bank makes sound commercial loans to be repaid within a reasonable period.
The Northern New York Trust Company
A Marine Midland Bank

Our New Department for MEN
Neckwear, Hosiery
Handkerchiefs and Shirts
SMITH & PERCY, Inc.

THE "ARCADE" SHOE STORE never had as many styles to show you as this fall. Foot Friends, $7.50 and $8.00; Dorothy Dodds, $6.50 and $6.75; Natural Bridge Arch Shoes and the "Arcadian" at $5.00. Come in and let us show you. MacRAE & GRAPOTTE, "In the Arcade." AAAA to C—3 to 9.

Edson E. Robinson Inc.
takes pleasure in announcing that their Personal Cards of Greeting for Christmas are now on display.
111-113 Washington St., 10 Paddock Arcade
Phone 1110

"Matrix" Shoes
for Men and Women
Your Foot Print in Leather
Need No Breaking In
E. P. ELITHORP, Inc.

NEW YORK

WATERTOWN
(Continued)

Annual Importation!
HOLLAND BULBS
Tulips, 37 varieties....49c doz.
Hyacinths, 11 varieties..89c doz.
Crocuses, 4 colors.....25c doz.
EMPSALL'S
G. W. White & Son
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

WHITE PLAINS

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call White Plains 8833, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 to 11 daily, except Saturday. Look for Westchester Display Advertising in the News Section.

Carpenter Storage, Inc.
Fireproof Storage Warehouses
Moving — Packing — Shipping
Separate Fireproof Compartments
FINE RUG CLEANING
107-121 Brookfield Street Tel. W. P. 473

Marberry, Inc.
FROCKS - GOWNS - SPORTSWEAR
Budget Dresses
$7.95 and $10.95
Luncheon, Bridge, Evening Things
$14.95 to $34.00
163 Mamaroneck Ave. Tel. W. P. 2266
(Just South of Altman's)

Projansky
Tailors, Furriers to Gentlewomen
Ladies' Custom Tailoring
Alterations and Remodellings
Furs
Ready to Wear—To Order
Remodelled
146 East Post Road Phone W. P. 1129

TEFFT TYPEWRITER CO.
Sales—Repairs—Rentals
172 Martine Ave.
Tel. W. P. 390
Expert mimeographing, multigraphing and typing service.

THE BEST VALUES ARE ALWAYS OBTAINED FROM AN EFFICIENT ORGANIZATION
We are equipped to promptly take care of anything electrical
WHIFFEN ELECTRIC CO., Inc.
82 Martine Ave. Tel. White Plains 3100

JEANNE ARTHUR
Beautiful Frocks
Silk-Wool, $7.95 Up
Sizes 12-48
The Right Hat to Complete Your Ensemble, $1.95
None Higher
All Head Sizes
Post Road at Court Street

ARCH PRESERVER SHOES
for Men, Women and Children
STONE'S CLOTHES SHOP
199 MAIN ST. WHITE PLAINS, N.Y.

ELSA MAY BEAUTY SALON
Permanents $5 up
Beauty Service 50c
201 S. LEXINGTON AV.
Corner Post Road
Tel. 10463 W. P.
"Patronized by Particular People"

JUST RECEIVED
Genuine brown seal Oxfords for Women
$7.50
ROBERT ROTH
(In Balkins)
144 Mamaroneck Ave.

Laundering by hand: there's nothing finer
WHITE PLAINS 3300
POST HAND LAUNDRY
149 E. Post Rd., near Mamaroneck Ave.

Custom Tailored Clothes
STONE'S CLOTHES SHOP

Comfort Guaranteed
by Expert Fitting
CANTILEVER SHOE SHOP
213 MAIN STREET

THE LITTLE HOUSE
72 Grand Street Tel. White Plains 6077
LUNCHEONS 35c to 60c
DINNERS 75c to $1.00
Not Open on Sunday
Madeline Norton Lunt

Choice Flowers
Grown in Our Own Greenhouses.
WESTCHESTER FLORISTS, Inc.
154 MAIN STREET TEL. W. P. 3222

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
G. Y. FENTON CO.
96 EAST POST ROAD TEL. 4235

YONKERS

Our 33rd ANNIVERSARY SALE Now in Progress
Beautiful gift given free with every purchase.
The Fashion Shop
10 MAIN STREET YONKERS, N. Y.

Hudson Fuel Company
Distributors of
QUALITY FUELS
COAL, COKE and FUEL OIL
PHONE NEPPERHAN 4900

CHARLES
Fruit and Vegetable Markets
A store in your neighborhood.
Call Nepperhan for All Stores 6300

Pierpoint's Market
—SINCE 1875—
119 NEW MAIN STREET
TEL. YONKERS 2578
The BEST in MEATS

Daily Features

Cartoons of the Week

—Herblock in Topeka Daily Capital
"Suffer the Little Children to Come Unto Me"

—Cargill in Salt Lake City Deseret News
The Far East "Yen" for Peace

—Mun in Jersey City Journal
Blue Eaglets

—Brown in the Arkansas Gazette
The Ideal Picket

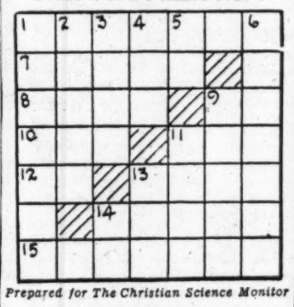
With the Inventors

Growth Record Chart

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

UNLESS one has sentimental attachment for those notches in the kitchen door that record the growth of a child, one will be pleased with the compactness and efficiency of the Growth Indicator Chart which gained U. S. Patent No. 1974085 for Lavelle Shields and David O. Anderson, of Waterbury, Conn. Here we have the chart unfolded and anchored under the feet of the lad who is standing up very straight to show how much he has grown. The chart, which provides places for pictures and other records as well, folds up into a flat booklet when not in use.

Cross-Word Puzzle No. 7



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across
1—Pertaining to the sea far from land
7—Sphere of action
8—Rave
9—Pronoun
10—Devoured
11—Land measure
12—River in Italy
13—River in Germany
14—Salt water
15—Handled

Down
1—Barrier
2—Muse of lyric poetry
3—Unaspirated
4—Emmet
5—A State (abbr.)
6—Furnished food
9—Girl's name
11—Entrance
13—Anglo-Saxon money
14—Exist

(The solution appears elsewhere.)

Remember?

When the caster containing tall condiment bottles (pepper, salt, vinegar, oil, catsup) occupied the center of the table, and celery was served in a vaselike container? (Mrs. Louise M., Salem, Ore.

When night air was supposed to be poison? (Mrs. E. B. R., Charleston, W. Va.)

This is another department that belongs to the readers. In it they are invited to remind youngsters of advantages of the good old days.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Printing Commissions

I KNOW a young man who, when dismissed by a firm of printers through no fault of either side, did not stand still or scorn. Instead he distributed some cards among firms who were likely to become new customers for his old firm. Each of these cards bore the name and address of the printing firm, together with a description of the work produced; also, in small lettering at the bottom of the card, were the young man's initials and a request that the card be returned to the printers with any orders or inquiries.

Thus the printing firm knew the source of the introduction, and the young man was able to obtain commissions to help him along until he found another situation. H. F. W.

In Lighter Vein

50-50

Mr. Murphy was taking his first flight in an airplane. The pilot was taking him over Dallas, and when they were about 3000 feet up, the plane suddenly went into a nose dive.

"Ha ha," laughed the pilot as he righted his plane. "Half of the people down there thought we were falling."

"Sure," said Murphy, "and 50 per cent of the people up here thought so, too."—*Automobilist.*

Not Her Fault

Hubby: "Darling, why is it that your boiled eggs are sometimes only half cooked while at other times they are boiled hard?"

Wifey: "I'm sure it's not my fault, honey-bunch. I'm very careful to time them properly. I always put them in the hot water when the clock strikes eight, and take them out just as the accommodation train goes by."—*Pathfinder.*

Quick Thinker

"Who owns those ferryboats I tripped over coming down the stairs just now?"

The landlady gave a fierce look. "Ferryboats, indeed!" she gasped. "I'll have you understand they are my shoes."

The boarder gulped uneasily. "Did I say ferryboats?" he hastily asked. "I meant 'fairy boots.'"

The Governor of West Virginia, while traveling through Arizona, noticed the dry, dusty appearance of the country.

Governor: "Doesn't it ever rain here?"

Native: "Rain? Rain? Why, say, pardner, there's bullfrogs in this town over 10 years that have not learned to swim yet."

Good Idea

Small Girl (addressing new nurse at bath time): "Nannie, please don't rub me with the towel. Just blot me."—*Montreal Star.*

Today's Limerick

The Ship of State's hard to maneuver;
Aground, it's a big job to meuver.
But once she's afloat,
They all ask for my vote;
If she sinks, they'll say: "Could it be Heuver?"

—Knox in Memphis Commercial Appeal
Smoke Gets in His Eyes

Who Says a Kitten Can't Play Chess?

The Game Was Very Close, and Buzzy Had About Decided That the Bishop Should Be Moved, When in Came D. M. Lyle, of Springfield, Mo., a Scout for the Monitor Camera Club, and the Play Was Recorded.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Trophimus

WE KNOW that Trophimus came from the Roman province of Asia (Acts 20:4), and indeed he seems to have been a native of its capital, Ephesus (Acts 21:29). He was one of a group of men who were with Paul in Greece, and who traveled with him during the final stages of his third missionary journey, which ended at Jerusalem (Acts 20: 2-4). There Trophimus, who was a Gentile by birth, proved to be the innocent cause of a bitter attack upon Paul, leading to the Apostle's arrest; for the Jews, seeing the two men together, leaped to the erroneous conclusion that Paul had brought Trophimus into the temple, so violating Jewish law and convention (Acts 21:28ff).

That the Apostle to the Gentiles bore no grudge against his companion for this unfortunate occurrence, is suggested by the fact that they traveled together at a later date, though toward the close of his career, Paul left Trophimus at Miletus (or, as our common version calls it "Miletum") to recover from an illness (II Tim. 4:20).

Daily Anecdote

The Needed Spur

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE story of Giovanni Battista Rubini, the celebrated Italian tenor of the first half of the nineteenth century, is an interesting one. In the little city of Bergamo, Italy, there was an opera house. The chorus was made up of young men who, in order to live, were obliged to have jobs of sorts. Among them was Rubini, who was employed as a journeyman tailor.

One day Rubini went to the home of Nozari, an illustrious singer of the time, to deliver a pair of pantaloons. The singer remarked to Rubini in a kindly voice: "It appears to me, my good fellow, that I have seen you somewhere."

"Quite likely, sir. You may have seen me at the theater, where I take part in the choruses."

"Have you a good voice?"

"Not remarkably, sir. I can, with great difficulty, reach sol."

"Let me see," said Nozari, seating himself at the piano.

Rubini sang the scale as far as sol, where he stopped.

"Sound la," commanded Nozari.

"Sir, I cannot."

"Sound la, you dunce."

"La, la, la."

"Sound si."

"My dear sir, I cannot—"

"Sound si," threatened Nozari, "or I'll—"

"Don't get angry, sir. I'll try. La, si, do."

"I told you so," exulted Nozari. "Now, my good fellow, if you will only study and practice you will become the first tenor in Italy."

Nozari's prediction came true. From a poor mender of breeches, Rubini became a great singer and acquired a fortune.

Brevities

New Yorker: There is one thing to be said for these big postage stamps Farley is giving us. They provide innocent employment for idle tongues.

Montreal Star: A memorial to a soap manufacturer has been unveiled in America. It is in the form of a tablet, of course.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Neighborliness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Needham, Mass.

MRS. L. was at her wits' end. Both her husband and her son were incapacitated. She had no help, and it was necessary that she wash out some much-needed things. After many interruptions, she finally succeeded in getting them done, and on the line. Then so many demands were made on her, she forgot about them.

As it grew dark, rain began to fall; and this reminded her that while she could use unironed sheets, she couldn't use wet ones. She caught up her sweater and ran to the back door. But even as she put out her hand to open it, it opened from the outside and a cheery voice called: "Laundry!"

And there stood her next-door neighbor beside a clothes-basket full of the neatly folded and ironed clothes.

Quotation for Today

OBSERVE thyself as thy greatest enemy would do, so shalt thou be thy greatest friend.
—JEREMY TAYLOR.

For the Scrapbook

Gems of Wisdom

Good morning, Life—and all
Things glad and beautiful,
My pockets nothing hold,
But he that owns the gold,
The Sun, is my great friend—
His spending has no end.
—*W. H. Davies.*

Painting, sculpture, literature, music are more closely related than is generally believed. They express all the sentiments of the human soul in the light of nature. It is only the means of expression which vary.—*Rodin.*

True rhythm is so naturally agreeable to us that it is impossible to sing in tune and dance in time without pleasure. Moral order is also measure and harmony; it is therefore impossible to live well without a secret and intense pleasure.—*Joubert.*

The call to religion is not a call to be better than your fellows, but to be better than yourself.—*H. W. Beecher.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Any Port in a Storm*

By CARMACK

This afternoon it began to rain just about the time the members of the dog club were supposed to go and escort their masters and mistresses home from school—
And thinking it might be only a shower, I invited them into the Boss's tent—
But the rain seemed to be in no hurry to stop, so someone suggested that we all take a snooze—
The only trouble was we over-snoozed, and the next thing we knew the Boss had walked in on us!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

The Court of Last Resort

CASES involving two of the most controversial points of the Roosevelt Administration's policies have been admitted for review by the United States Supreme Court and others are on their way to it.

Constitutionality of the act which abrogated the gold clause in bonds and contracts is at issue in a suit of a New York investor against one of the larger railroads. Two suits involving validity of some of the oil control regulations will be heard, an earlier one having been dismissed. The Weirton Steel Company case on trial in a federal district court gives promise of an ultimate test on the labor clauses of the Industrial Recovery Act, and a petition by southern coal mine operators challenges the powers of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

In all this the unique effect of separation of powers in the United States Government shows forth. Legislative, executive and judicial powers have their separate spheres in many nations, but only in America does the final interpretation as to what is constitutional rest with the highest judicial tribunal. Even this authority is sometimes rather misunderstood and exaggerated.

The fact is that the American Constitution, so far as any document has been able to do so, makes each power—legislative, executive and judicial—supreme in its own field. The Supreme Court is not empowered to set aside just any law that displeases it or conflicts with its sense of propriety. The authority of the court in this respect extends only to interpreting the Constitution and declaring what statutes or parts of statutes by Congress transgress that more fundamental law.

Even then, though difficult, it is not impossible for the people to amend the Constitution to suit their needs, as in the instance of the Sixteenth or Income Tax Amendment. But apart from constitutional decisions by the court there are questions enough of wisdom and policy in meeting the American crisis to call for the full exercise of the highest talents in the legislative and executive departments and to keep these branches fully on a par with the importance of the judiciary.

The separation of these three classes of powers in the American Government and to some extent in certain other governments is generally attributed—and with much correctness—to the influence of a book by Baron de Montesquieu, "L'Esprit des Lois," which, written in the eighteenth century, was a foundation-piece for modern comparative government and social sciences.

Yet it is interesting to discover that 2400 years before Montesquieu, a royal adviser in ancient Palestine, the prophet Isaiah, whether consciously or otherwise, divided these three powers of government by implication while pointing to an authority above them all. He said (Isaiah 33:22), "The Lord is our judge (the judicial authority), the Lord is our lawgiver (legislative authority), the Lord is our king (executive); he will save us."

Today as then, the recognition of a single purpose in seeking to learn and to follow that which is good is an essential and unifying part of the equipment of the departments into which government naturally falls. This allegiance in the judicial, the legislative and the executive, and in the people at large, is primarily what is needed to "save us" in the turmoil of trying times.

The Slum's Country Cousin

"SLUM. A foul street of a city." Webster's definition draws a grimy picture of dilapidated tenement rows. Between them urchins play riotously on sordid pavements, under the numb gaze of elders who sprawl on dusty doorsteps. But the United States has slums of quite another description. The air may be clean, the view unrestricted, the brown roads right for going barefoot. But the shutters are sagging, the eaves splintering. Barefoot pleasures are alloyed with the consciousness that shoes stout enough to wear to school in winter cannot be afforded. And from the frail doorsteps the same numb gaze of home makers facing defeat.

This is the "rural slum." As a social problem, as an economic factor affecting national well-being, it is as important as its city cousin. For this reason the announcement by Harry L. Hopkins, Relief Administrator, that 1,000,000 acres of submarginal farm lands have been purchased by the Government is welcome. The management under which these transactions have been made provides for resettlement of the sellers on more productive land. Only about a third of these, however, need government aid in resettlement, having, as Mr. Hopkins puts it, been "busted" by the poor lands they have attempted to work. Most of the sellers just "get up and go." Deals are being closed only in areas where 95 per cent of the farmers consent to the plan; and up to now no condemnation proceedings have been necessary.

The fund on which these purchases have drawn is PWA money—sufficient to buy 5,000,000 acres at $5 an acre. A small enough provision in view of a 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 sub-marginal land problem. But with FERA and drought relief appropriations, the possibility of reducing the submarginal land problem by more than half is in sight.

Wise utilization of land is still one of the foundation stones of national economy. Taking farmers off unproductive lands is a step toward keeping them off the relief rolls. Where they already are on relief rolls their resettlement promises a speedier return to self-support. Many of the lands now being hopelessly worked were first plowed up to supply a war-time market for food, at war prices. They cannot supply a peace-time market at lower prices and at the same time carry a tax burden greatly increased by the war.

Steps to turn these lands to more suitable purposes—for use as national or state parks and forests, for reservations for the Indian population which contrary to common belief is increasing, and as game preserves—are steps toward correcting some maladjustments that have threatened American prosperity for many years prior to 1929.

Cuba

DESPITE the abrogation of the Platt Amendment, despite the new trade agreement between Cuba and the United States, despite a lower American tariff on and a larger quota for sugar, despite betterment in the economic life of the Antillian Pearl, the social and political storm not only continues but appears to be increasing in volume. Ex-President Grau San Martin has taken refuge in Miami, many of his supporters have been jailed and others are harassed by means fair and foul. Strikes, threats of strikes and general tie-ups are constantly in the news from Havana.

The story assumes again and again the familiar ring of troublous times in Cuba: army control, government oppression and reprisals, exile and turbulence; the rattle of machine guns and bursting of bombs punctuate the island's life. Why? One answer is given by Gustavo E. Urrutia in the Diario de la Marina of Havana. In opposing a program of the Government to establish emergency tribunals to repress terrorism by quick criminal trials, he said:

> I dislike the idea because our terrorism is not the cause but the consequence of the politico-social tragedy of Cuba . . . the remedy must lie in political and social reconstruction . . . it is a question of government, not of tribunals.

It is still too early for all the economic measures taken to improve the condition of Cuba to have produced their full beneficial effect, but the improvement has been appreciable. Nevertheless social and political strife has increased. Therefore it must be more apparent now than ever before that the real roots of Cuba's difficulties lie less in economic than in social, racial and political maladjustments. These are purely internal problems. Their solution requires more than Washington maneuvers to keep the present Government of Cuba in power.

Is It as Simple as That?

THE American Federation of Labor puts forward the thirty-hour work week as a panacea for industrial ills in the United States. It is "the only constructive remedy to relieve unemployment," asserts William Green, president of the federation, and the convention in San Francisco votes unanimously to direct all energies toward that goal.

One may rejoice in the degree by which working hours have been reduced during recent generations. He may sympathize with the share-the-work movement as a means of easing unemployment. He may believe that labor in general should have a larger share in the proceeds of industry. And yet he may question whether the imposing of a flat thirty-hour week on all types of wage-earning occupations, as proposed in the labor-indorsed Black-Connery bill, would really help.

Industries have almost as diverse individualities as persons. What one may be ready for may be utterly unsuitable to another. And apparently only one industry, that of elevator construction, will admit even with reservations that it can afford the five-day week and six-hour day on the federation's terms, namely no reduction of weekly wages.

This stipulation makes the federation's demand virtually one for an increase of wage rates per hour. Under these circumstances there is good reason to believe that the success of its demands would mean a constriction of industry and employment rather than any added jobs for the jobless. The products of organized labor have to be bought and paid for by the general public—farmers, unskilled laborers, white-collar workers and so forth, the greater portion of whom are unorganized. If the output of the skilled and organized trades is placed beyond the buying reach of the remainder of the community, then shorter hours at fixed pay will spread not work but idleness.

Business men in many lines have had already a disillusioning experience with price-fixing and production controls under the NRA codes. These powers may be needed in emergencies or within bounds, but can destroy markets when abused. In many industries labor's new program now would amount to a limitation of production with a serious price-fixing effect.

The thirty-hour week with forty or fifty hours' pay may make an attractive rallying cry and a convenient bargaining point, but in practical negotiations labor leaders will be better advised to seek the wage that will provide profitable and permanent employment of the greatest number of hands rather than merely the highest obtainable rate per hour.

From the City Desk

Book of the Day

STANLEY WALKER may or may not be the "typical" hard-boiled city editor of stage and screen, but he is a typical newspaper man. Also he is a typical New York newspaper man. That is, he hails from Lampasas, Texas, and he believes that if it doesn't happen on Manhattan Island it doesn't happen. For Walker, you may be sure, there was no World Series this year.

Walker has been a New York newspaper man for fifteen years, and for the last seven he has been city editor of the Herald Tribune. He records some of his experiences, observations and opinions in CITY EDITOR (New York: Stokes. $3).

The record is authentic and valuable. To the young man who thinks he wants to be a newspaper man it is worth tons of books on How to Become a Journalist. To such young men Walker says in effect: "Don't; because I know that if you're a born newspaper man nothing can stop you, and otherwise you don't belong."

* * *

Certainly there is nothing in his book to lure on the youth who is doubtful of his vocation. The mere matter of the pay would stop any sensible man. "Ten and fifteen years ago the outstanding reporters in New York could expect to receive from $100 to $200 a week. . . . Six years ago the average salary for New York reporters was between $60 and $65 a week. Now it is $50, or possibly a dollar or two less." Obviously an occupation, like politics in Great Britain, for the privileged class.

Walker is no reformer. His definition of news is the same as that of city editors from time out of mind. His opinions are the opinions that go with his job. Thus he has small use for schools of journalism, and he has a genuine respect for tabloids because they get the "news" and the circulation. He tries to be polite and fair to the ladies, but he's not keen about having them in a city room. Nor do newspaper men's unions appeal to him. He has an honest contempt for stuffed shirts and an honest love for the square-shooting, hard-hitting reporter.

* * *

The author's style is a rapid journalese. He does not pull his punch when dealing with the great. Discussing the demise of the World, he remarks that Herbert Bayard Swope "is sometimes regarded, and not alone by Swope himself, as among the greatest of newspaper men."

Like a good New Yorker, he looks on the world news services with a kindly pity. "Except for these occasional signposts of Charon's shipping schedule, the A. P. and the U. P. are not considered by some editors indispensable so far as the covering of New York news by New York papers is concerned."

Like a good city editor, Walker concludes with a file of "futures." One of them will appeal to readers as much as to makeup men: that which advocates abolition of the custom jumping a story from Page 1 to an inside page.

L. A. SLOPER.

Celebrities Off Parade: Leonard Wood

By William Dana Orcutt

Author and expert on typography, the art of printing and the making of fine books.

LEONARD WOOD will always stand to me as one of the tragic figures in American history. The incapacity of the public to recognize in his constructive efforts to prevent war through preparedness anything except a desire to involve the United States in the European conflict; the official difficulties deliberately put in his way while he was successfully carrying through his Plattsburg vision; the slight placed upon him by President Wilson in keeping him at home after America entered the great war; the disappointments in his domestic circle; and, finally, the deadlock at Chicago which prevented him from becoming the Republican nominee for President of the United States—all combined to throw into shadow one of the most constructive and spectacular careers American history can record.

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Gen. Leonard Wood

My acquaintance with General Wood began in 1903, before the shadow started to fall. Our friendship ripened during a two weeks' voyage on the S. S. Commonwealth, when, with his official staff, he made his historic trip to Europe to inspect and study various forms of colonial government just before he assumed his position as Governor-General of the Philippines. At that time Leonard Wood was forty-three years old—in the prime of his physical and mental development, with his wagon hitched to a star which shone with dazzling brilliancy.

On board ship we walked together on the upper deck each morning, and Wood talked freely of himself, his work, and his visions. Of the visions, be it said that these were never personal. His faith in America's future was inspiring. He spoke of events of the past and to come as one who was an inevitable part of them. At that time without undue self-appreciation or humility, he unquestionably looked upon himself as a man of destiny, and was fired by the possibilities he saw ahead to serve his country.

During one of these morning experiences on board ship, the conversation turned upon Theodore Roosevelt. The intimate friendship which existed between the two men enabled Wood to throw revealing sidelights upon that extraordinary personality. Suddenly the General paused in the middle of a sentence.

"I have a human document in my cabin," he said abruptly, "which you might like to see."

Without waiting for my response he disappeared, and presently returned with a letter in his hand.

"Read it," he said, passing the letter to me. "It is so important that I always carry it with me."

The missive was from Theodore Roosevelt, written immediately after his nomination for Vice-President of the United States in 1900. It was dated from Albany, and read substantially as follows:

"*Dear Leonard*: By the time you receive this you will have learned from the daily press that I have been forced to take the veil. Good-by to all my ambitions! Four years of total eclipse, and then nothing remains but to become a professor of history in some third-rate university, or return to the practice of law, which I despise. Sorrowfully, T. R."

When I looked up after reading this historic document, Wood was smiling. "He has proved himself greater in action than in prophecy, has he not?" was his comment.

Some months after General Wood became installed as Governor-General, he invited Horace Fletcher (who added the word *Fletcherize* to the English language) and me to be his guests in the Philippines. Unfortunately, business responsibilities made my acceptance impossible, but Fletcher went. Realizing my disappointment, both Wood and Fletcher were generous in their correspondence, and from their letters I learned more than any biographer has yet disclosed of the Governor-General's services for the islands beyond his political administration. They told also of trips, sometimes of three weeks' duration, on board the converted coast-guard vessel Mindanao, when Wood personally conducted experts from the Bureau of Science in collecting birds, mammals, plants, and insects, exploring the entire group of islands, and studying the unusual flora, thus securing data of untold scientific value. They recorded the Governor's uncanny skill in handling small boats in the tricky surf, which breaks mountain-high on the Mindanao coast, and of landings which won the undisguised admiration of the native sailors. Between the lines I found echoes of the continuing political intrigues seeking to discredit Wood's constructive work, which culminated in Wood's vindication.

One particular letter told of an official visit made by Governor-General Wood to the Sultan of Sulu, then the ruler of an insular kingdom of 500,000 warlike Muhammadans, in which Horace Fletcher played an unexpectedly important rôle. As he accompanied the party wholly as an unofficial guest, Fletcher dressed himself in keeping with the tropical weather, in striking contrast with the less comfortable, formal uniforms worn by the army officials. On arrival, the Sultan, himself somewhat scantily clothed, assumed that the one member of the suite in different garb must be its chief, so, passing by General Wood, he cordially welcomed Fletcher, and led him to the seat of honor beside him. It was characteristic both of Wood and Fletcher that neither one should have attempted to correct the mistaken identity, and I am inclined to believe that the official files of the War Department at Washington fail to record the interesting fact that the accepted representative of the United States, on that historic occasion, deeply impressed the native subjects of the friendly Sultan by the gorgeousness of his green and yellow striped silk pajamas, combined with the simplicity of his white canvas sneakers and cork helmet!

As I look back upon Leonard Wood, my regret is that he chose to make his record in army life. Those same characteristics, applied to any other calling, beyond the reach of army red tape and the personality of politics, would have brought results—perhaps no greater, but at least free from those unhappy shadows that tempered the fullness of gratification he and his friends were entitled to enjoy from his constructive accomplishments.

(Next Thursday: J. J. Jusserand)

North . . South . . East . . West

Shifting Middle-Road Boundaries

By Frank L. Perrin

THERE is a saying to the effect that the liberalism of today is the orthodoxy of tomorrow. How often, in our experiences, has the truthfulness of the adage been proved! Political theories and partisan divisions which once seemed to separate the country sectionally, and economic barriers defended in the East and assailed and repudiated in the West, seemed to the student insuperable and permanent. In our individual experiences we have seen many of these dividing lines disappear. Their destruction has been accomplished by the realization that the good of all is more to be desired than the insurance of special privilege to the few.

Now the wider appreciation of this economic truism promises even a fuller realization of its soundness as tangible benefits from its operation are accepted and put to practical use. The shifting of political party strength in the United States within recent decades seems conclusively to have proved that majorities cannot be stabilized or fixed.

With a realization of this fact it is not difficult to understand why those political theories and doctrines which once seemed unorthodox have come, by gradual processes of changed thinking, to appear sane and reasonable. The middle of the road seems unmistakably to have been moved quite definitely to the left. Political sanity seems no longer to be determined by the rules once laid down by political diagnosticians. The analytical experts who once determined the course of regularity have given place to the graduates of a newer and, undeniably, a more progressive school.

A western college president, Dr. Glenn Frank of Wisconsin, takes, no matter what may be our partisan or sociological preconceptions, a thoughtful and arresting view of present-day trends. He discerns, he tells us, an uncertain political future for the United States if it should eventuate that the policies of the present Administration fail or are repudiated. He, like many other thoughtful observers, believes that it is demanded of the present "crisis government," as he terms it, that it accomplish a "careful but courageous" readjustment of our political, social and economic policies.

It is important, and perhaps vitally so, to look forward, in case of such a failure, to the next step. Fifty years ago, and even twenty years ago, such a forward look would not have been necessary. In the intervening years there has taken place an important change in the American viewpoint, due, it may be, to economic exigencies, but traceable, more likely, to a willingness to bring about a possibility of greater equality of opportunity and happiness.

Therefore it can be pointed out, and this without either championing or condemning present governmental policies or expedients, that the end sought, a careful, courageous and equitable adjustment of the problems presented, must be attained.

In this column recently I ventured the assertion that up to the present time there have been no indications of a mass movement toward the left. This hopeful view has been challenged by a considerate critic who seems inclined to accept sporadic strikes and threatening disastrous local or state primary elections as indicating a mass swing toward political revolution. But there has been no indication of a dangerous general trend far from the middle of the road as that line is now defined.

There are, however, premonitory warnings of serious unrest. The world is astir with thoughts of discontent and distrust. This restless thought is not to be soothed at the moment by palliatives which would induce a return or resort to a static or stagnant economic leadership. As Dr. Frank so clearly indicates, it might be assumed that, if government could tax and borrow its way to the protection of mass interests, the mass mind might as well take over the economic machine and try its hand at running it on a basis of profitless economy that produces for use rather than for sale.

Paralleling this there may be apparent a danger that this mass mind, so called, may swing definitely toward the right. There is as great peril, at the moment, in blind reaction as in the desire for more and more of the thrill of experiment and economic novelty. Definite heedless reaction in a revolt against everything which smacks of experimentation is, as one must concede, an indication of a willingness to stake the future on the political doctrinal theories of a generation which no longer exists to shape the economic and sociological destinies of the present.

Mirror of Opinion

Why We Said "Kill It"

FREEDOM of the press includes the right of a newspaper to reject advertising offered to it for publication. It is as important to defend the purses and health of the people from private exploiters as to defend their liberties against political usurpers.

Newspaper men with a proper sense of their mission, therefore, hail the recent decision in which Judge Clyde I. Webster of Detroit reaffirmed the right of newspapers to reject advertising. . . .

The Daily News has resisted every overt and covert attempt to deprive the people of their right to that uncensored news which alone can assure their rights as American citizens. . . . In the same period the Daily News has fought no less strenuously and as successfully against attempts to deprive the people of their money and their health. . . .

For generations it has been a trick of John Barleycorn to steal into homes disguised as a tonic. All preparations containing a high alcoholic content, no matter what their claims, are excluded from advertising in the Daily News just as rigidly as whisky, gin, brandy and rum are barred. . . .

In rejecting the advertising of such products, this newspaper deprives itself of immediate revenues. But in doing so, it builds up the value of its space for all legitimate advertisers, who are bound to profit accordingly when they advertise their wares in columns which readers have learned can be depended upon not only to tell the truth, but to protect the reader's interest.

In a recent letter outlining the reasons for its rejection of a large volume of advertising, . . . the Daily News sent to an eastern representative this order: "Kill it, it has been known to kill." "Kill it" is the standing order of this newspaper with regard to any advertising suspected of being even indirectly dangerous to the health or the pocketbooks of its readers.—*Chicago Daily News.*

The Wide Horizon

East Is West

By J. Roscoe Drummond

ON BOARD M. S. CHICHIBU MARU

WHEN the Chichibu Maru sailed from San Francisco, Russian-Japanese tension over the Chinese Eastern Railway in the "independent" state of Manchukuo was major news, and the latest dispatch to the ship's bulletin records an outburst of banditry in Manchuria of a kind which in other times has precipitated military excursions to preserve order. Whatever the fluctuations of the news, the Orient is today unfolding a page of history in the making which needs thoughtful reading by the thoughtful citizens of the world.

Fellow Americans, though they may be as unconcerned as Nero when political fires burn in near-by Europe, have perpetually one hand on the alarm when the least signs of smoke arise from the distant Far East. At the least provocation, whether between rounds of golf at the club or between meals on the ship, we are ready to pronounce finally and fully upon Japan and the Japanese, China and the Chinese, the "Yellow Peril" and the Open Door.

* * *

This acute awareness of the Orient, though it may at times express fears which are exaggerated, is useful. As an international storm signal Manchuria is the Austria of the Far East, and the necessity is not to minimize but to recognize the critical conflict in process. The peace of the world is as much at stake in the Far East today as it is in Central Europe. Distances no longer separate nations. Manchuria sits squarely in the back yard of Great Britain and the United States.

In Manchuria the forces of disunity and conflict converge; they touch deeply the interests of Japan, China, Russia; by implication they touch deeply the interests of Great Britain and the United States. They are forces which need to be understood in order to be controlled and which need to be controlled if peace is to come to the Pacific. For these reasons the conflicting forces of the Orient present to the English-speaking peoples not a remote problem, but a near problem, and its solution urgently demands the attention and best thought of every newspaper reader.

* * *

"All the forces of conflict latent in the Far East for 100 years have now been drawn to the surface, in full view and stripped to essentials, by the Manchurian affair," are the considered words of an American journalist expert on the Orient, Mr. Nathaniel Peffer, in his contribution to "Empire in the East."

The struggle for dominance in Asia, temporarily checked by the interlude of the World War, has begun again. In circumstances differing little from those of 1902, Japan and Russia face each other anew. The national purposes of the two countries are in conflict throughout Manchuria. The separation of Manchuria from China has been recognized only by Japan, who promoted it, and El Salvador. The United States has remonstrated. Great Britain has been a little inscrutable, but in the main disapprovingly silent. Japan sees rulership in Manchuria and economic dominance in China as indispensable to its security and existence as a modern industrial nation. Neither America nor England will readily assent to their exclusion from equal commercial opportunity in the vast potential markets of Asia, whether it be by Tokyo or Moscow.

The concern of Great Britain is as acute as the concern of the United States. Prof. G. C. Allen, one of the most penetrating of British commentators on Japanese affairs, has stated that of late Japan has taken the place in the public mind that was once occupied by Germany as Great Britain's most dangerous competitor in international trade. The acuteness of that competition in China, in India, in South America is the measure of the acuteness of British-Japanese relations, of American-Japanese relations, in the Far East.

"There is no reason in historical precedent or on the evidence in the Far East," concludes Mr. Peffer, "to expect that the existing forces can progress in their present direction and momentum without international collision. If that is to be averted they must be given new direction, neutralized, altered or arrested.

"The Far East states in its own terms the whole social problem of our time. In origin and evolution the Far Eastern problem is a Western problem, a European-American problem. Its solution lies primarily in the West, not in the East."

* * *

In origin and in evolution the Far Eastern problem is a Western problem, because it is Japan's efficient adoption of Western industrialization which has given rise to the conflict of interests.

Fundamentally the conflict is industrial and commercial. The instruments are economic penetration, territorial conquest, naval competition. The issues have become delicate and explosive, not because they are intrinsically irreconcilable, but because, unseen and not understood, they have been allowed to drift. No few persons, no one nation will be able to neutralize, alter, arrest or give new direction to these forces of conflict. Responsible newspapers can play a primary and important rôle, but the story needs readers who in getting knowledge will contribute understanding.